SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For DECEMBER 1800.

CONTENTS.

	Page
New Patent for extracting ink from paper	782
Life of Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B.	783
Obſervations on the Manners, &c. of the Engliſh	787
Voyage in ſearch of La Perouſe concluded	795
Hiſtorical Account of the Piano Forte	802
Hiſtorical Account of the Britiſh Fiſheries	807
Hiſtory of Knowledge, Learning, and Taſte, in Great Britain, during Charles II.	810
Memorabilia of the month of October	814
REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.	
Turner's embaſſy to Tibet	817
Baniſter's Synopſis of Huſbandry	821
Papers of the Royal Society for 1800	822
NEW PUBLICATIONS	823
POETRY.	
Domeſtic Life	825
Deſcription of a Storm	826
Serenata to Roſalba	ibid
Chriſtmas Day	ibid
BRITISH PARLIAMENT.	
Commons—Committee on importation of grain. On population. Motion for papers. Motion on the negociation, &c.	827—34
Lords—On the high price of proviſions. Motion on the expedition to Holland, &c.	834—7
MONTHLY REGISTER.	
GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE,	
Containing diſpatches from Capt. Watkins, Mr Wickham, &c.	837—40
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.	
France, Germany	841
Italy, Turkey, Egypt	842
Ruſſia	843
America, Eaſt Indies	844
LONDON.	
Incidental occurrences	844
EDINBURGH.	
Incidental Occurrences	845
Proceedings of the Preſbytery	ibid
Trials before the Juſticiary	846
Report of the weather, &c.	ibid
Commercial Report	847
LISTS.—Marriages, &c.	848

EDINBURGH:

Sold by JAMES WATSON, No 40. South Bridge,
By the Principal Bookſellers in Town and Country;
And by T. KAY, Strand; and R. B. SCOTT, Fleet Street,
London.

NEW PATENT.

For extracting ink from printed paper.

A PATENT has been granted to a Mr Koops, for extracting the ink from printed paper, and reſtoring it to its original ſtate.

The proceſs here followed, which has excited ſome attention lately, is the following. The ſeveral papers are firſt carefully ſorted according to their quality, and the German paper ſeparated from the Engliſh, probably, as will afterwards appear, on account of a difference in the quality of the ink employed in each. The parcel of paper is next pulled to pieces. It is then put into hot water, mixed up into a pulp, and heated, in order to extract the ſize, and this is aſſiſted by agitation. The next proceſs is that of looſening the adheſion of the ink, which is performed by an alkali nearly cauſtic. A quantity of ſtrong lime water is made, and in twenty gallons of it are diſſolved twenty-four, eighteen, or ten pounds of the beſt American potaſh, according to the required ſtrength, which is the greateſt for the German paper, the next for Engliſh printed paper, and the leaſt for written paper. The above quantities of alkali are uſed reſpectively for 336 pounds of the paper pulp. Theſe are kept in a copper boiler for ſome time, till by taking up a ſample of the paper in the hands from time to time, the adheſion of the ink appears ſufficiently looſened. The whole is then transferred to a wooden receiver, with a falſe bottom, perforated with a number of holes, through which the alkali liquor drains, and the pulp is repeatedly waſhed till clean. It is then, though cleared of the ink, very brown and ill-coloured. To whiten it, the oxygenat marine acid is employed, prepared in the uſual method from ſalt, vitriolic acid, and manganeſe. Ten or twelve gallons of the acid are put in a wooden receiver lined with white lead and water and 140 pounds of the pulp added, and theſe materials are kept together till the paper is bleached. It is then to be re-manufactured in the uſual manner. Writing-paper does not in general require ſo much, if any, of the previous alkaline proceſs, but is bleached at once, by being confined in a wooden box, rendered air-tight, and the acid gas thrown in immediately from the retort in which it is produced.

Obſervations.—It has long been a deſideratum to reſtore the value of printed paper by ſome eaſy and efficacious proceſs. The power of alkalies in partially diſſolving printer's ink is well known, ſince it is the cuſtom to clean the metallic types by ſoap and water. The linſeed or nut oil uſed in ink-making, being much altered in its nature, and partly decompoſed by the great heat to which it is ſubjected in the preparation, this kind of pigment has properties almoſt peculiar to itſelf, and the circumſtance of its ready adheſion to the wetted ſheets in the act of printing farther ſhews the change which the oil has undergone. The lamp-black, its principal colouring ingredient, is totally inſoluble in any menſtruum, and therefore the ſeparation of this ſubſtance muſt be almoſt entirely mechanical. Some proceſſes, ſimilar to the preſent, have been practiſed in Germany for ſome years, and have been made public. The bleaching with the oxygenated marine acid is probably a conſiderable improvement to the whole operation; but here its power is exerted, not on the colouring part of the ink, as with the writing ink, but on the paper itſelf, and perhaps the brown mucilage of the oil. Therefore, we conceive, there muſt always be much difficulty in fully obtaining the end propoſed by this or any other ſimilar proceſs, owing to the inſolubility of the carbonaceous black of printer' ink. Whether the preſent ingenious method will anſwer, can only be learnt by experience.

THE

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LIFE OF SIR RALPH ABERCROMBY, K. B.

From Public Characters of 1800--1801.

AMONG the military commanders of the preſent period, no one has obtained greater or more juſt celebrity, for his virtues as a man, and his abilities as an officer, than the ſubject of this memoir.

Sir R. Abercromby is of a very ancient and diſtinguiſhed family in North-Britain, poſſeſſed of the eſtate of Tullybody in Clackmananſhire. His father had a numerous family, and, according to the cuſtom of the country which gave them birth, the ſons were deſtined for active employments.* Each of the brothers in his peculiar profeſſion, has been engaged in ſupporting the State, in ſome one of its departments or dominions, and Sir Ralph has no leſs exerted himſelf in the ſame cauſe, on different ſtations, and in diſſimilar climates.

The firſt commiſſion he bore was, as cornet of the 3d dragoon guards, into which he entered on the 23d May 1756. He obtained a lieutenancy in the ſame regiment on the 19th February 1760; and continued in this corps till the 24th April 1762, when he obtained a troop in the 3d horſe. In this laſt regiment he roſe to the rank of major and lieutenant-colonel, to the former on the 6th

* Thus we find one of the brothers of Sir Ralph brought up to the law, another to maritime purſuits, and two more to a military life. The ſenior filled, with great reputation to his character, the honourable office of a Lord of Seſſion, in which he died. The next brother entered into the ſea-ſervice of the Eaſt-India Company, and made ſeveral voyages as a commander of one of their ſhips, retiring from the fatigues of duty, with a wife he had married in India, and with a conſiderable fortune. He died in the year 1792; and, to the ſurprize of the world, and the diſappointment of his neareſt relations, left almoſt the whole of his property to his lady, who was married ſoon after to her ſolicitor, but ſurvived that connection only a ſhort time. From the nature of her will, the laſt hope of the Captain's relations was extinguiſhed. The *Conveyancer* had, in one ſhort *trip* to the land of Matrimony, poſſeſſed himſelf of all which the indefatigable navigator had amaſſed in his ſeveral voyages acroſs the Pacific and Indian Oceans. But as no part of the family could be ſaid to be in ſtraitened circumſtances, this unexpected event was accompanied with very little regret. So far as concerned our General himſelf, whoſe diſpoſition is the reverſe of mercenary, the transfer of his brother's p[illegible]erty from his family, did not leſſen, in the ſmalleſt degree, the affection he bore his memory. James, a third brother of the General, was killed in America, in the hard-conteſted battle of Bunker's-hill. He was at the time a lieutenant-colonel in the 22d foot. His ſurviving brother Robert, is not behind him in military rank. He is at this time Colonel of the 75th, or Highland regiment, lately ſtationed at Bombay, the preſidency of which received ſignal benefits from its Colonel's active zeal, and approved ſkill. His judicious and ſucceſsful march acroſs a vaſt extent of country, to effect a junction with the army of Lord Cornwallis, at Seringapatam, in 1792, may be conſidered as having tended to ſecure the Eaſt-India poſſeſſions in the Carnatic, againſt that once reſtleſs and aſpiring prince, Tippoo Sultan; and well entitled him to ſucceed as Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's and the Eaſt-India Company's forces in Bengal.

June

June 1770, and to the latter the 19th May 1773. In November 1780, he was included in the list of brevet colonels; and, on the 3d of the same month, next year, was made colonel of the 103d, or King's Irish infantry, a new raised regiment, but which being reduced at the peace in 1783, the colonel was placed on half-pay. On the 28th September 1787, he was promoted to the rank of Major General, and on the 17th September 1790, he obtained the command of the 69th regiment of foot, from which, in April 1792, he was removed to an older corps, viz. the 6th, from which he was again removed, the 5th November 1795, to the 7th regiment of dragoons.

Sir Ralph was employed on the Continent soon after the present war broke out. On the 25th of April 1793, he had the local rank of Lieutenant-General conferred on him; and, although the ultimate issue of those two campaigns afford but a small amount of glory for the most meritorious officers to emblazon their military escutcheons with, yet Sir Ralph was entitled to a full share. He enjoyed on all occasions not only the esteem, but the confidence, of the Duke of York.

He commanded the advanced guard in the action on the heights at Cateau, April 16. 1794. The Duke of York, in his dispatches relative to this affair, makes the following recommendatory representation of his conduct: 'I have particular obligations to Lieutenant-general Sir William Erskine, as well as to Major-general Abercromby.' His Royal Highness further adds, in his dispatches of the 19th of May: 'The abilities and coolness with which Lieutenant-general Abercromby, and Major-general Fox conducted their different corps, under these trying circumstances, require that I should particularly notice them.' The Lieutenant-general was wounded at Nimeguen, the 27th of October following.

No part of the service of this able officer had ever been so painful to him, or called so forcibly upon his humanity and exertion, as the duty he performed when the army retreated from Holland, in the winter of 1794. The guards, as well as all the sick, were left under his conduct and care, after Lieutenant-general Harcourt had gone into cantonments behind the Ems. His sensibility was as conspicuous as his judgment, in the disastrous march from Deventer to Oldensaal, at which last place his corps arrived on the 30th and 31st of January 1794. This was the first time in the General's life, when his talents could not keep pace with circumstances; but the incessant harassing of a victorious enemy on the one hand; bad roads, and the inclemency of the weather on the other; added to the difficulty of procuring shelter for the men, were sufficient to depress the spirits of the bravest, and leave the most sagacious mind without resources.

The affairs in the West-Indies, as left by Sir Charles Grey, had exhibited a less pleasing aspect since that commander's return to England. The French, after their successes nearer home, had made very considerable, and even unexpected exertions to recover their losses abroad. This object they attained to a certain degree; they repossessed themselves of Gaudaloupe and St Lucia, made good a landing at more than one place on the island of Martinico, and effected partial descents, and hoisted the tri-coloured flag on several forts in the islands of St Vincents, Grenada, and Marie-Galante. They possessed themselves of immense booty from the property of the rich emigrants on the several islands, but especially on that of Gaudaloupe. On this last only, according to the report made by Fermond to the Committee of Public Safety, the value was estimated at the enor-

enormous ſum of 1800 millions of livres.

To ſtop the ravages thus committing on the Britiſh allies, for ſuch the French emigrants were then conſidered; and to check the depredations on our own colonies, a fleet was fitted out in the autumn of 1795, to convey a military force to the Weſt-Indies, ſufficient to anſwer the neceſſity of the caſe. To General Sir Ralph Abercromby was given the charge of the troops, and he was appointed Commander in Chief of the forces in the Weſt-Indies. He accordingly repaired to Southampton on the 30th of Auguſt 1795, and took charge of the remainder of the Britiſh troops that had been under the command of the Earl of Moira. Sir Ralph Abercromby was unfortunately detained in that diſtrict ſo long beyond the expected period of his departure, that after the troops had aſſembled, and were embarked, the equinox ſet in, and ſeveral tranſports were loſt in endeavouring to clear the Channel. Notwithſtanding theſe diſaſters, and in ſpite of the lateneſs of the ſeaſon, every exertion was made, and the General, with his ſtaff, &c. made the beſt of their way to the Weſt-Indies.

On his arrival, no time was loſt in forming a plan for the operations of the army, and as ſoon as the ſeaſon permitted, the troops moved in every quarter. On the 24th of March, a detachment ſuddenly attacked and obtained poſſeſſion of the iſland of Grenada. The General afterwards found no difficulty in obtaining poſſeſſion of the ſettlements of Demarara, and Iſſequibo, in the province of Surinam, in South-America.

The Commander in Chief had made the neceſſary arrangements with the Admiral for conveying the troops deſtined for an attack upon the iſland of St Lucia, and the armament ſailed on the 26th of April. The enemy had a garriſon in Morne Fortune, of nearly 2000 well-diſciplined black troops, ſome hundred whites, and a number of black people who had taken refuge in the fortreſs. In carrying the battery Seche, within a ſhort diſtance of the works of Morne Fortune, the difficulties of approach were found greater, from the intricate nature of the country, than were expected. The General was obliged to undertake a laborious communication from Choc Bay to that of Morne, by means of a new road, capable of allowing the tranſportation of heavy cannon. Theſe difficulties, with numerous other impediments which the enemy threw in the way of the army, he, however, overcame; and upon the evening of the 24th of May, a ſuſpenſion of arms was deſired till noon the next day: a capitulation for the whole iſland enſued, and on the 26th, the garriſon, to the amount of 2000 men, marched out, laid down their arms, and became priſoners of war. Pigeon iſland fell of courſe into the poſſeſſion of the Britiſh Commander.

Brigadier General Moore being left in quiet poſſeſſion of the captured iſland, the General haſtened the embarkation of the artillery and troops deſtined to act in St Vincent's, and by the middle of June, every part of that valuable iſland was in the hands of the Britiſh troops.

The fortunate iſſue of all theſe ſervices enabled the Commander in Chief to viſit Grenada, where his preſence may be ſuppoſed to have contributed, not a little, to conclude the hoſtilities ſtill carried on under Major-General Nicholls. Fedon, the celebrated chief, at the head of the inſurgents, was not eaſily to be overcome; his native courage, and acquired talents, added to his fierceneſs of diſpoſition, had drawn about him a maſs of force, partly voluntary, partly conſtrained. Major-General Nicholls was now ordered to ſtraiten him in his retreat as much as poſſible, and to grant him no terms ſhort of unconditional ſubmiſſion. The troops were ſucceſsful every where,

and nearly at the ſame hour, on the morning of the 19th of June, full poſſeſſion was obtained of every poſt on the iſland.

The General having thus effected every thing which could be undertaken againſt the French, directed his attention to the Spaniſh iſland of Trinidad. The arrival of part of a new convoy from England, enabled him to undertake this expedition with confidence of ſucceſs. The preciſion with which the fleet of ſhips of war and tranſports had been aſſembled, prevented the loſs of a moment, when the ſeaſon for operations commenced. On the 16th of February 1797, the fleet paſſed through the Bocas, or entrance into the gulph of Paria, where the Spaniſh Admiral, with four ſail of the line, and a frigate, were found at anchor, under cover of the iſland of Gaſper-Grande, which was fortified. The Britiſh ſquadron worked up, and came an anchor oppoſite to, and nearly within gun-ſhot of the Spaniſh ſhips. The frigates and tranſports anchored higher up in the bay. The diſpoſition was made for landing at day-light next morning, and for a general attack upon the town and ſhips of war. At two o'clock in the morning (the 17th), the Spaniſh ſquadron was perceived to be on fire; the ſhips, except one of 74 guns, were all conſumed, and that ſhip which eſcaped the conflagration, was taken poſſeſſion of by the boats of the Britiſh fleet; the enemy at the ſame time evacuated this quarter of the iſland. The General's whole attention was now paid to the town. As ſoon, therefore, as the troops were landed, about five hundred advanced to the weſtward of it, meeting but little oppoſition; and before night they were maſters of the town of Port d'Eſpagne, and of the whole neighbourhood, two ſmall forts excepted. The next morning the Governor, Don Chalcon, capitulated with the conqueror, and the whole colony paſſed under the dominion of his Britannic Majeſty.

Thus far our General had ſucceeded in fulfilling the wiſhes and inſtructions of his Sovereign. An unſucceſsful attempt upon the Spaniſh iſland of Porto Rico, concluded his campaign of 1797, in the Weſt Indies.

If nothing was gained to the country by this laſt attempt, no loſs of reputation in its military character was ſuſtained by the failure; and indeed the manner in which the General was received on his return to Europe, teſtified the eſtimation in which his military talents were held by the Britiſh government.

On the 2d of November 1796, while on this ſervice, Sir Ralph (for he had now been inveſted with a red ribbon), was preſented to the ſecond, or North Britiſh dragoons, commonly called the *Scots Greys*; and in the ſame year he was made Lieutenant-Governor of the Iſle of Wight, and afterwards ſtill further rewarded with the more lucrative governments of Forts George and Auguſtus. On the 26th of January 1797, he was raiſed to his preſent rank of Lieutenant-General.

The ferment in Ireland threatening every day to break out into a flame, Sir Ralph was not allowed to remain long in a ſtate of repoſe. He was fixed upon to take the chief command of the forces in that kingdom. He paid great attention to the diſcipline of the army, and was anxious to reſtore to the ſoldiers that reputation, which had been ſullied by repeated acts of licentiouſneſs. His declaration "that their irregularity and inſubordination had rendered them more formidable to their friends than to their enemies," however true, was deemed harſh by ſome who neither conſidered the delicacy and reſponſibility of his ſituation, nor the danger of military inſubordination, by allowing diſorders in any army, like thoſe

he

he complained of, to grow by example. The General's removal, however, from his command, was in no reſpect the effect of diſſatisfaction on either ſide, but the reſult of an unanimous opinion, that it would be expedient and efficacious to unite the civil and military authority in the ſame perſon, the benefits of which had been ſo obvious in the dominion of the eaſt. In this view of the precedent it was impoſſible not to fix upon the Marquis Cornwallis.

Sir Ralph has ſince been appointed to the chief command of his Majeſty's forces in North-Britain, and he was ſoon after employed in other commands of the higheſt importance.

His conduct in the memorable attack on the Helder Fort, and the conſequent invaſion of Holland laſt Autumn, needs not our panegyric; and the circumſtances are too freſh in the memory of the public to render the details neceſſary. This active and intelligent General is now inveſted with the principal command of our immenſe army in the Mediterranean; and wherever the orders of government may direct the operation of his talents and bravery, new laurels may be anticipated for his brow.

Sir Ralph has not only ſerved his country as a warrior, but as a legiſlator alſo. At the general election in 1774, when his father was living, he was choſen to repreſent the county of Kinroſs in Parliament, and he continued to ſit in the Houſe of Commons till the next election in 1780. His brother at this time repreſents the ſame county.

His diſpoſition, however, and perhaps his talents, are better adapted to the determined buſineſs of the field, than calculated to wade through the intricacies of political diſcuſſion. Sir Ralph Abercromby, therefore, ought more immediately to be conſidered as a ſoldier: as an independent character, he will, nevertheleſs, be eſtimable in private and political life. He is naturally reſerved, and extremely ſilent in mixed ſociety; but was never known to betray the leaſt ſymptom of haughtineſs. Men of merit have eaſy acceſs to him, and when engaged in any particular enterprize, officers of talents ſeldom eſcape his attention. His conduct, indeed, through life, appears to have been founded on the following remarkable lines written by Frederick the Great.

Dans des honneurs obſcurs vous ne vieillirez pas,
Soldats, vous apprendrez à régir des ſoldats.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE MANNERS, &c. OF THE ENGLISH,

From Madame Roland's Trip to England in 1784, juſt publiſhed.

THE houſes of the villagers, ſays our author, built either of brick or wood, announce neatneſs and comfort; the ſmalleſt garden appears cultivated with aſſiduity by its peaceable poſſeſſor; here the agreeable is always blended with the uſeful, and ſeems to form but one with it; there is not a plant that is unaccompanied with a flower; every cabbage has its roſe-tree, and all is laid out in this taſte. The roads, kept in good order, are not as wide as ſeveral of our highways; but they are lined with hedges neatly clipped and trimmed; and in the places leſs eaſy to paſs, paths have been made, and ſometimes raiſed like pavement, for the convenience of people on foot. It is evident that man, whatever he may be, is here reckoned ſomething, and that a handful of rich does not conſtitute the nation. The gardens of the country ſeats, which overlook the high-roads are terminated in ſlopes planted with ſhrubs and flowers in the greateſt variety, which might be ſaid to be there only for the ſatisfaction of the traveller. Theſe quickſet hedges or ſmall wooden fences, neatly made, are the ſole pro-

tection of the fields; but a man who ſhould break through theſe three feet hedges, would be as ſeverely puniſhed as he who, with us, ſhould ſcale a wall twelve feet high; and in a country where the laws keep people in awe, much more than puniſhments check them, property is reſpected. He who poſſeſſes, quietly enjoys eſtates, the ſight of which is forbidden to no one; it is neceſſary only to open our eyes on theſe beautiful fields, to judge of the nature and influence of the government, and to ſay, in ſpite of our agreeable fellows, *happy England!*

Theatres, Thieves, &c.

Our day was concluded by going to the little theatre in the Haymarket. It anſwers exactly to our *Comedie Italienne*; here are performed comic operas and little pieces. The muſic pleaſed me; it is ſimple and harmonious. Morals are very far from being reſpected at the theatre; great liberties are taken there in the dialogue, and even in the action; never with us, are ſeen given on the ſtage, kiſſes ſo laſcivious as thoſe which are repreſented at the Haymarket. I hear that the opera and the great theatres are not more refined; but it muſt be obſerved, that people of a certain rank very ſeldom frequent public places, and go there only when the beſt pieces are performed; there are ſome women who paſs ſix months in town, without viſiting them, which I know particularly of lady Egremont, married to count Bruhl, her ſecond huſband, and well known under the name of *lady Senſible*, in the periodical publications of madame de Beaumont, who brought her up. However, all the public places, and there are a great many, are always very full; there is ſuch a crowd, and ſo much luxury, in ſuch a brilliant capital as London, that there muſt be a great many indolent people; but we muſt not judge of the morals of *the nation* by the ſcum of this crowd. There are neither guards nor muſkets at the entrance of the public places, nor in the inſide, and there is not any buſtle and confuſion as is ſeen in ours; the audience call out *encore* as we cry *bis*, and they frequently make the actors ſing over again the ſongs that pleaſe. As people in London dine very late, commonly at four o'clock (and at ſix among the great) the public places hardly begin till between ſix and ſeven at ſooneſt, and are not over till late in the night; we came out of the Haymarket theatre at eleven o'clock, and left the afterpiece juſt begun.—A perſon muſt take care of his pockets, and look about him in the evening, when he happens to be in the ſtreets. In London there are a great many robbers; they aſſemble together to a certain number, and even ſtop carriages; they never aſſaſſinate, unleſs in caſe of an obſtinate reſiſtance, as happened three days ago, near the Opera-houſe, to a muſician, about midnight; he attempted to defend himſelf againſt ſeveral, and he was killed; if, however, a paſſenger can eſcape from their clutches by calling ſtoutly for the *watchmen*, they are frightened, and he thus gets rid of them.

The *watchmen* are men, ſometimes old ſoldiers, ſet to guard the ſtreets of London; there are ſo many aſſigned to each pariſh; they walk about with a rattle, a lanthorn, a long white pole, and call the hours as they ſtrike: they have places of rendezvous, and ſmall watch-boxes in ſeveral parts. Perſons in eaſy circumſtances, who leave town in the ſummer, carry with them their plate, and what they have moſt valuable, or ſend it to their banker's; on their return they expect to find their houſe robbed; frequently travellers take the precaution to carry what is called the *robber's purſe*, that which is meant to be given them in caſe of being attacked. A great talk has been made about taking methods to put a ſtop to theſe frequent robberies; but ſome oppoſition has always been ſtarted.

ſtarted. It is here nearly as it was in Lacedemonia: to the vigilance of every individual is left the care of avoiding theſe daily little loſſes; beſides, it would be apprehended that every well armed guard, every means of police or of rigour at firſt eſtabliſhed for the ſafety of the citizens, would ſhortly become an inſtrument of oppreſſion and tyranny. In this point of view, it is perhaps the extreme of wiſdom not to perſiſt in annihilating the abuſe. In the town there are quarters well known, where the thieves aſſemble and hold their conſultations. However, they are hung, without mercy, when they are caught in the fact, or the crime is evidently proved; the mere depoſition of a perſon robbed would not be ſufficient, for here neither the liberty nor the life of men is ſported with; it is neceſſary to prove; the judges examine the proofs, and the law alone pronounces the penalty. Scarcely a month paſſes without an execution of thieves taking place, by ten or twelve at a time, more or leſs *.

Sunday.

Here Sunday is rigidly obſerved, the ſhops, the public places are ſhut, and games of all ſorts are prohibited; in the morning, people go to church, in the evening, they take a walk: it muſt not be imagined, however, that the crowd is as great at the one as at the other; the inhabitants walk ſtill more than they pray. We entered a church during divine ſervice, at which were preſent a dozen of women; two prieſts clad in a white robe, in the ſhape of a Roman rocket, where one on each ſide of the altar, ſtanding up, holding a book of the ſcriptures, from which they read alternately in a grave and emphatic tone, the Lord's prayer in Engliſh, other prayers † taken from the ſcripture, and engraven on large braſs plates, placed above the altar as a picture, conſtituted the ſole decoration. Loaves were diſtributed to the poor at the door of the church, on ſtone tables arranged for this purpoſe.

Children, Women.

The race is vigorous; the children are charming with their fairneſs, their open boſom, their head bare, ornamented with fine hair in natural curls, falling careleſly on their neck, which powder has never ſoiled. The women, who are well educated, have a maiden and affecting look; their fair, but rather pale complexion, a ſoft and melancholy look, inſpire an intereſt very different from the ſenſations excited by our ſmart figures and ſprightly air; theſe entice, the others ſoften; a man would be tempted to amuſe himſelf with the one, and to love the other. The women above the middle claſs are very few in number at this walk (St James' park) they are diſtinguiſhed by footmen, and by their gowns being longer and always trailing.

Queen's Palace, The Queen.

The queen's palace offered us beauties of a very different kind (from Weſtminſter-abbey) without, it beſpeaks the greateſt ſimplicity; it is a remark which I ſhould frequently have occaſion to repeat, that the public buildings here are conſtructed with a magnificence which is abſolutely confined to them; all that belongs to the prince falls far ſhort of this grandeur, and would appear to us nothing

* Small miſtakes, in point of fact, are incident to all ſtrangers. Executions, however, were more frequent at the time our authoreſs was in London, than ſince the colonization of Botany Bay. None but very hardened or daring offenders ſuffer the puniſhment of death.

† The lively French are not much acquainted with the religious inſtitutions they have ſo long affected to deſpiſe. The creed and the ten commandments are here called *prayers*.

more

more than a large and modeſt hotel of a private perſon.

The library of the queen's palace aſtoniſhed us from its immenſe ſize; it occupies ſome vaſt rooms, and a long gallery terminated by a pavilion in the form of a dome, of the moſt agreeable effect; the fineſt editions, the ſcarceſt books in different languages, ancient and modern, render it doubly valuable. It is in this palace, or at Windſor, that the queen, entirely employed in her family, paſſes her life, which might, in ſome reſpects, be compared to that of the princeſſes of the heroic times of which Homer makes mention.

The queen has not a handſome face, but ſhe has the looks of a ſenſible woman, and is ſo in reality; ſhe is generally eſteemed and loved. She ſees little company, diſplays her dignity only on occaſions of ceremony, and gives no other entertainments than two balls a year, on the anniverſary of the king's birth and her own. Theſe balls finiſh at midnight: ſome minuets are danced, and a few country dances; in other reſpects no ſupper, no ſhow, no expence.

Clubs, &c. Women, Children.

In general, the women in England employ themſelves a great deal about their children, and lead a very domeſtic life. The two ſexes here live much more aſunder than in France; by this, morals are improved, and the happineſs of families is more ſecured*. The men form among themſelves what are called *Clubs*. There are ſome of Lords, ſome of porters, ſome of men of ſcience, and ſome of lawyers; the Royal Society have their club, and ſo on. When the men have diſpatched their private buſineſs, they repair to the club, there they read the public papers; firſt they converſe on politics; this is the ſubject of moſt general intereſt, the affairs of the ſtate being alſo thoſe of every one; they then talk over matters which more particularly concern the perſons who compoſe the club. The women therefore remain moſt commonly alone; they viſit each other, play little, take a walk, and are not diverted from the management of their family; the houſe and the children are in their department; to theſe they confine themſelves. The boys are ſent to the public ſchools, and to the univerſity; the girls ſcarcely quit their mother, and are brought out but very late into company. Till the age of fifteen or eighteen, they continue with their hair out of powder, falling in natural ringlets, and covered with a plain hat. They wear flat-heeled ſhoes, and generally a white dreſs; they pay no viſits, and do not make their appearance on ceremonious occaſions. It is during theſe years of retreat that they are formed under the eye of a mother, entirely devoted to the care of inſtructing them in things within their ſphere, and in ſuch agreeable accompliſhments as may be added. The women being of a ſedate turn, they read a good deal; they are not in want of information, and yet make no diſplay of it; for they are not ſpoiled by the vain encomiums of a crowd of idlers, and every thing foſters in them ſerious and prudent inclinations.

Freedom and cleanlineſs are the two laws of their early age; the children are waſhed every day, from head to foot; they are ſuffered to do whatever they pleaſe that does not hurt others; we ſhould be quite aſtoniſhed to ſee, at the table of a duke, his children, eight or ten years old, puſh their plate forward on the table, put their elbows on it and lean their head on their hand, in order to reſt themſelves, or otherwiſe.

No

* It were to be wiſhed this opinion could be confirmed by facts. It is, we fear, a good natured ſpeculation that has ſeldom been realized. There are, indeed, in this work, ſeveral opinions of which we can only ſay, we wiſh they were literally true. Theſe need not be pointed out to the intelligent reader.

No attention is paid to theſe trifles; it is well known that, at a future period, the child will remark that no one does thus, and will correct himſelf from a wiſh to do well. There reſults from this method, taken in the groſs, that the children are before their parents what they are in reality; they do not feel themſelves reſtricted by their preſence, and their parents, on that account, know them the better. Hence alſo reſults that the children have a certain ſomething, free, eaſy, and bold in their motions and in their countenance, which is imprinted for ever, and is happily blended with the pride of a republican and the independence of a man. The children of the great are not much urged toward the ſciences; but pains are taken to inſtruct them in the laws of their country, to underſtand their language correctly, to inſpire them with the ſocial virtues, to make them men, patriots, and even heroes. The people are in general enlightened. There are ſchools well kept, where the mother-tongue and French are taught, and notions given of the moſt important things; even the women know their language very well by principle, and ſpeak and write it correctly.

The energy of this people is very ſingularly manifeſted in ſome circumſtances; if a thief happens to be caught in the fact, a mob collects around him, and ſeizes hold of him; he who has moſt warmth, or facility of expreſſion, or is better acquainted with the particulars, ſteps forward and ſtates what has juſt happened; the votes are ſucceſſively taken, and the majority of theſe determine the treatment that the malefactor is to be made to ſuffer: in general he is roughly handled, he is placed under a pump and copiouſly drenched with water, or ducked in a pond, and afterward pelted with mud, every one is eager to give his blow; ſometimes he is left either dead or very nearly ſo. There are in London, old harridans who make a trade of kidnapping little girls, in order to ſell them to houſes of ill fame: the people break out into a rage, at the ſight of women whom they ſuppoſe ſuch, and do juſtice on them with incredible animoſity. What a diverſified ſpectacle is the manners of a city, containing ſo much wealth, ſo much luxury, where reign laws ſo wiſe, paſſions ſo warm, ſo many ſources of crimes and of virtues!

Ranelagh.

We concluded this day by going to Ranelagh: we went there before nine o'clock, in order to be able to examine the gardens; the company does not crowd thither till between eleven o'clock and midnight: every one retires about three. The gardens of Ranelagh, although agreeable, are inſignificant, and do not conſtitute the eſſential part of this charming place, the principal building of which is a rotunda of an elegant form, and ornamented in the beſt manner. The muſic animates in a ſingular degree the concourſe of a conſiderable number of perſons: it is entirely in the Italian ſtyle, although the words of the air are Engliſh. The women go there dreſſed; they in general take each other by the arm, and walk in this manner, ſeveral together, without any gentleman. Every thing there breathes the air of liberty, the *ton* of decorum, and of the greateſt tranquillity: no noiſe, no crowd, no confuſion: it is the ſame in all the places of public aſſemblies, even among the populace, and in the markets. The people every where diſplay a prudent character; they take their enjoyments quietly, and with voluptuouſneſs: warmth, energy, and paſſions are manifeſted only in elections, or againſt acts of injuſtice.

Kew Palace and Gardens.

It was at Kew, a country-ſeat belonging to the king, that we ſtopt with the greateſt ſatisfaction. The buildings

buildings are nothings: ſimple and neat, they are like the common houſes of individuals in eaſy circumſtances, and do not deſerve to be viſited. The gardens, ſpacious, and kept in admirable order, in the Engliſh ſtyle, are the moſt intereſting that I have ever ſeen; the moſt ſkilful art cannot be better diſguiſed; every thing breathes nature and freedom; every thing is grand, noble, and graceful. The lawns extend on all ſides their ſoft and elaſtic carpets: vigorous trees ſhoot up and cover them, here and there, without affecting their beauty. The walks, ſeldom in a ſtraight line, perfectly inſulate the viſitor from all that ſurrounds them. In every one of theſe he thinks he is in a place favoured by the gods, and unknown to the reſt of the world: they are formed, on all ſides, of a great variety of trees, to the depth of five or ſix feet on the lines deſcribed by the alley: the leaſt lofty of them are the neareſt the border, which is terminated by ſhrubs intermixed with flowers; the fir and the *acacia*, the oak and the lime, the holly and the tulip-tree, the aſh and the cypreſs interweave their branches: while the plane-tree and the pine rear their head to the moſt remote row, the little ſhrub trefoil, and the dogwood flower by the ſide of the roſe-tree, and look down on the herbaceous plants which terminate the border, always a little more elevated than the middle of the alley: the latter is rounded in the middle, with drains on each ſide for carrying off the waters under the borders: it is made with gravel rolled and crowned, ſo that the path is ſmooth and firm, and fit for walking on in all weathers, without dirt or duſt. Theſe beautiful walks, which croſs each other in a hundred different ways, lead to thoſe fine lawns where the ſight extends, ſettles, and ſeizes ſome charming viſtas, which are embelliſhed by canals of running water. How awkwardly and ridiculouſly have we imitated the Engliſh gardens, with our little diviſions, our ruins, which have the appearance of children's baby-houſes, our affectation of gloomineſs, that aſſemblage of contradictions and monuments only fit to be laughed at! I have ſeen the celebrated Ermenonville, with its little *tour de Gabrielle*; its temple, where ſix perſons could ſcarcely ſtand upright: its blackiſh waters, its proſpects, which often preſent melancholy and intereſting ſolitudes, without ever relieving the mind by ſmiling nature: and I wonder more than ever, that in that place, of an immenſe extent, all the edifices which it has been intended to repreſent, have been built on ſo ſmall a ſcale. Kew has its temples, but they do not ſhock improbability by their ſmallneſs: Kew has a pagoda, but it is a hundred and ninety feet high: this pagoda has five or ſix ſtories: it is from the upper one that muſt be ſeen the magnificent plains of the environs: the eye diſcovers the whole horizon as far as the ſight can extend, as far as Windſor, at the diſtance of ten or twelve leagues on one ſide, and ſo forth. The ſpectator ſees but one ſuperb garden, watered by the Thames, where the land never lies idle, and the ſmalleſt ſpace of which is not loſt. After having ſurveyed this fine picture, let him run though the details of it: he will not find there a miſerable houſe, where the ſtubble and the dirt, dung and indigence, are heaped up, and atteſt, as in the greater part of our villages, the ſtate of the people and the nature of the government under which they groan.

VOYAGE IN SEARCH OF LA PEROUSE.

Concluded from page 732.

CONTENTS.

Departure from Tongataboo—Natives of New Caledonia proved to be Cannibals—No Intelligence of La Perouſe—Land on the Iſland of St Croix—Caſt anchor at Waygiou—Anchor near the Village of Bouton—Treatment at Sourabaya—Mutiny of Dauribeau—Return to Paris.

WE now approach the concluſion of this voyage, and have to regret that, as to its principal object, it completely failed.

On the 10th of April 1793, the ſhips departed from Tongataboo, and on the 20th ſome of the natives of New Caledonia came on board, not to ſell, but to buy proviſions, of which they made ſigns that they were in great want. After anchoring at New Caledonia, and having an interview with the natives, they made the unpleaſant diſcovery that they were cannibals, and extremely ferocious and impudent. Captain Cook and Forſter had given a very different account. Our voyagers, however, had repeated proofs of their eating human fleſh, though probably, which they wiſhed to inſinuate, only that of their enemies killed or taken in battle. The other particulars of their interviews with the New Caledonians, although detailed at great length, are extremely unintereſting. They could gain no intelligence of the fate of La Perouſe, but think it not improbable that this dangerous and almoſt unacceſſible coaſt proved fatal to that navigator, who was to have explored the weſtern part of it.

On the 10th of May they ſet ſail, and on the morning of the 20th, perceived the iſland of St Croix, on which they afterward landed, and had ſome intercourſe with the natives, who were, however, rather hoſtile, and, as uſual, given to theft. One of the ſavages ſlightly pierced with an arrow the forehead of one of the ſeamen, who died ſoon after of the wound, although the arrow did not appear to be poiſoned. After this, the ſhips obtained a view of the ſouthern part of the Archipelago of Solomon, reconnoitred the northern coaſt of Luiſiade, and ſailed through Dampier's ſtraits in order to reconnoitre the north coaſt of New Britain.—On the 11th of Auguſt, they doubled the Cape of Good Hope of New Guinea, and on the 16th caſt anchor at Waygiou, of which we have the following account.

'During our ſtay at Waygiou we were frequently viſited by the natives, who brought us turtles, ſeveral of which weighed from 200 to 240 pounds. They had moſtly been taken on the iſlands of Aiou. The ſoup which we made of them afforded great relief to our ſcorbutic patients. When the natives perceived that we were in need of them, they made us pay for them at ten times their value. Theſe animals continue to crawl about ſeveral hours after their heads had been cut off. The natives ſold us likewiſe, turtle eggs roaſted and dried; broiled turtle fleſh, pullets, hogs, of which they told us there was great abundance in their woods; oranges, cocoa-nuts, papayas, gourds of different kinds, rice, purſlain (*portulaca quadrifida*) ſugar canes, pimento, unripe ears of Turkey corn roaſted; and the freſh ſprouts of the papaya tree. They told us that the ſprouts and unripe fruit of this tree were very good eating when boiled. They brought us alſo ſago, made into a ſort of flat cakes, three inches broad and ſix long, which they ate without any farther preparation. Some of them brought us ſago made into a ſouriſh taſted paſte, after having undergone fermention.

'Moſt of theſe iſlanders were naked all but their natural parts, which they

cover with a coarſe ſtuff, apparently made of the bark of the fig-tree. The heat of the climate renders all other clothing unneceſſary. Only their chiefs wear very wide trowſers and jackets, made of ſtuffs which they buy from the Chineſe, who, as they told us, came from time to time to anchor where we were. Some of them wore alſo bracelets of ſilver, which they had likewiſe bought of the Chineſe. Almoſt all the chiefs of theſe ſavages had been at the Molucca iſlands, and ſpoke the Malay language. Some wore hats made of the leaves of vacoua, of a conical form, and very like to thoſe of the Chineſe. Others had their head bound round with a ſort of turban. They have all curled hair, which grows very thick, and to a conſiderable length. The colour of their ſkins is not very black. Some ſuffer the beard on the upper lip to grow, and have their ears and the diviſion of the noſe bored. Several of them ſhewed us their dexterity in ſhooting with the bow at a mark placed at the diſtance of more than forty paces; and their arrows always came very near their aim. Others were armed with very long lances, pointed with iron or bone. Theſe ſlanders undoubtedly know how to forge the iron, as they ſet great value upon ſome bars of this metal, which we gave them. Tin was likewiſe in great requeſt with them. But, of all our commodities, they gave a decided preference to cloth, particularly ſuch as was of a red colour.

'The iſland Waygiou, called by the inhabitants Quatido, is covered with large trees, and throughout mountainous, even at a very ſmall diſtance from the coaſt. The huts were built of bamboo, raiſed upon ſtakes, about three yards above the ground, and covered with reeds.

'It is remarkable, that as ſoon as we had landed, thoſe of our crew who were the leaſt affected with the ſcurvy, or even ſhewed no ſymptoms at all of that diſorder, became affected with a conſiderable degree of ſwelling all over the body: but this ſymptom, which had very much alarmed ſome of us, diſappeared entirely after walking three or four hours.

'The natives told us, that the road-ſtead where our veſſels rode at anchor was infeſted by alligators; but this did not deter ſeveral of our ſailors from bathing in it. We afterward found ſome of the prints of their feet in the woods. It is particularly during the night-time that theſe animals are moſt to be feared.

'While we lay at anchor we were viſited by ſeveral of the chiefs. The chief of Ravak ſupped and ſlept on board the Eſperance the night before our departure; but as ſoon as he ſaw preparations for weighing anchor, he threw himſelf into the ſea, from the apprehenſion that we were going to carry him away with us. We ſhould have been ſurpriſed at his harbouring ſuch a ſuſpicion, if we had not been informed, that, ſome months before, the Dutch had carried off his brother, during an entertainment which they had made for him on board of their veſſel. This chief wore trowſers, with a very wide Indian cloak, and a waiſtcoat of ſatin. His ear-rings were of gold.

'The inhabitants of this iſland had declared war againſt the Dutch, and the greater part of them, with the moſt powerful of the chiefs, to whom they give the title of Sultan, at their head, were gone to unite with the inhabitants of Ceram, in order to attack the governor of Amboyna, who was expected there on his viſit to the Molucca iſlands. The inhabitants of the huts built on the coaſt near our anchoring ſtation, had provided for the ſafety of their women and children, by conducting them, before their departure from the iſland, into the villages in the heart of the country. The road-ſtead where our veſſels lay is called by the natives Boni-Saine. It is diſtant about 5130 toiſes to the eaſtward

eaſtward of Ravak, and formed by the coaſt of Waygiou and a ſmall iſland called by the natives Boni, which was eaſtward of our ſtation. We were here almoſt under the equator, our latitude being found by obſervation 33" s. Our longitude was 128° 53' E.

On the 4th of September, we caſt anchor in the road-ſtead of Bourou, at the diſtance of 1000 toiſes from the Dutch ſettlement, in a depth of twenty fathoms, over a bottom of ſand and mud. The commandant of this ſtation immediately ſent a corporal to us, to offer us a ſupply of whatever freſh proviſions we might have occaſion for. A few minutes after we obſerved ſome muſkets fired among a herd of buffaloes that were walking along the ſhore, and were informed that the reſident had ordered two of the fatteſt to be killed for the uſe of our veſſels. Well acquainted with the wants of navigators, he had ſent us a great quantity of fruit, ſeveral bottles of an agreeable liquor extracted from the palm-tree, and ſome of the young leaves of a ſpecies of fern of the *genus aſplenium*, which grows in moiſt places in the ſhade: eaten as ſallad they are very tender and well taſted.

'The reſident, Henry Commans, was a man of great ſimplicity of manners, and very much beloved by the inhabitants. It was he whoſe happineſs the Dutch of Amboyna deſcribed, by telling us that he might ſleep as much as he pleaſed. We met with ſeveral perſons in his houſe who had ſeen admiral Bougainville during his ſtay at Bourou, and who mentioned the name of that celebrated navigator with enthuſiaſtic admiration.

'This and the following day were employed by me in ſurveying the different diſtricts of this iſland, which preſents every where a very varied and pictureſque appearance. The ſago tree grows here in great abundance: it forms the principal ſource of ſubſiſtence to the inhabitants, and affords even an article of exportation. Large plantations of it were ſeen near the Dutch eſtabliſhment, in marſhes which render this place very unhealthy, particularly in the beginning of the ſpring. The cayou pouti of the Malays *(melaleuca latifolia)* grows in great abundance upon the hills. The reſident ſhowed us a large alembic, which he uſes for diſtilling the leaves of this tree, from which he procures every year a great quantity of the oil of cajeput.

'The iſland of Bourou produces ſeveral kinds of wood proper for inlaid work, which are in great requeſt among the Chineſe; and others uſeful in dying. Two Chineſe veſſels were run aground in the mud to the N. E. of the Dutch fort. The village near which the fort is built is called Cayeli, in the Malay language. Thoſe of the natives who follow the Mahometan religion have a moſque, whoſe roofs diminiſhing in regular gradation as they riſe one above the other, preſent a very agreeable appearance.

'The coaſt to the eaſt of the village is watered only by very ſmall ſtreams, but about 2500 toiſes to the N. W. we went up a very conſiderable river, called by the inhabitants Aer-Beſſar, which diſcharges itſelf into the road-ſtead. This river is very deep, and for the length of about 2000 toiſes, as far as we went up it, more than ſeventy feet broad. The iſland of Bourou undoubtedly owes its poſſeſſing ſo conſiderable a ſtream to the great elevation of its mountains. On the borders of the river I frequently found the beautiful ſhrub known by the name of *portlandia grandiflora*.

'The pebbles rolled from the mountains, which I found on the banks of ſeveral rivulets, were fragments of rocks of quartz mixed with mica, and frequently of a ſort of free ſtone, which likewiſe conſiſted of quartzoſe particles.

'Birds, eſpecially parrots, are ſo numerous in this iſland, that it proba-

bly derives from this circumſtance its name, which ſignifies, in the Malayan language, a bird.

'The woods afford ſuch abundance of deer, goats, and wild boars, that the natives can furniſh the reſident with as many as he has occaſion for, at the rate of two muſket ſhots fired at each. The ſpecies of boat called babirouſſa (*ſas babiruſſa*) is alſo found here.

'The natives ſeemed to be much afraid of ſeveral kinds of ſnakes, which they told us were very numerous in their iſland; but during the whole of our ſtay in this place, which I ſpent almoſt entirely in rambling through the woods, I never met with one of theſe reptiles.

'Although the rainy ſeaſon had not yet ſet in, violent ſtorms blew almoſt every night from the high mountains.

'Upon ſounding the bay, we diſcovered at its entrance, a little on this ſide of the eaſt point, called Point Rouba, a ſhelve of rocks, at a depth of not more than a fathom, throughout an extent of about 2000 toiſes; but the reſt of this ſpacious outlet was very deep, and that even at a ſmall diſtance from the weſtern point, or Point Leſſatello, called by the natives *Tanguiou Corbau* (Buffalo Point).

'On the 16th, we ſailed from Bouro, ſteering for the ſtrait of Bouton, which we entered on the afternoon of the 22d.

On the 7th of October, they anchored near the village of Boutoun, after having paſſed the ſtrait of that name.

'We had ſpent a conſiderable ſpace of time in paſſing through this ſtrait, as we were obliged to lie at anchor during the whole night time, and in the day to wait till the tide was favourable to our intended courſe, before we could ſet ſail.

'During our paſſage the natives brought us various ſorts of fruits common in the Moluccas. Some of their boats had a cargo of wild bread-fruit, the kernels of which, thoſe who eat of them, found very indigeſtible, even when roaſted. They brought us likewiſe a great number of pullets, goats, dried and ſometimes freſh fiſh. Moſt of theſe natives would not exchange any of their commodities with us, before they had aſked permiſſion of the commander of our veſſel, to whom they generally made a preſent. They informed us that a year ago they had ſeen four European veſſels ſailing through this ſtrait, namely, two from Ternate, the others from Banda and Amboyna. Theſe people trade with the Dutch. They preferred money to any other commodity we offered them. Moſt of them, however, were very deſirous to procure powder and ball from us; but when they found that we would not give them any, one of them offered us two ſlaves in exchange for a ſmall quantity of ammunition, and appeared extremely ſurpriſed that we did not accept of his propoſal.

'Theſe iſlanders brought us a great number of parrots, of the ſpecies *pſittacus alexandri* and *pſittacus criſtatus*.

'We were much ſurpriſed to ſee them bring ſome cotton ſtuffs, and thread made of the *agave vivipara*, which, they told us, were of their own manufacture.

'I made uſe of the opportunities afforded me by our detention in the ſtrait to go on ſhore.

'The moiſt ground exhibited almoſt every where marks of the feet of deer, wild-boars, and buffaloes. We frequently found numerous herds of the laſt mentioned animals lying upon the wet ground; but they always betook themſelves to flight as ſoon as they ſaw us, and it was impoſſible to purſue them through the mire.

'The iſlanders, aware of the danger of living near the moraſſes, which render the northern coaſt of Pangeſani very unhealthy, have built no villages in that part of the country. It was in the midſt of theſe moraſſes that our crew

crew became firſt infected with a dyſentery of a very contagious nature, which produced the greater ravages among us, as we were already much debilitated by the long uſe of bad proviſions, which had become ſtill more unwholeſome during the courſe of our voyage. I was alſo infected with this diſorder, which proved fatal to great numbers of our crew.

'8th, This morning at ſun-riſe, four chiefs, who bore the title of Oran-kai, came on board to notify to us, that we were not permitted to land, before the Sultan, who reſided at Bouton, and was an ally of the Dutch company, had been previouſly informed of our deſign. We told them that we were very deſirous of viewing this part of the iſland, and one of them went immediately to ſignify our wiſh to that petty ſovereign.

'We were ſoon viſited by two Dutch ſoldiers, who offered to procure us an interview with the ſultan, aſſuring us, that without his permiſſion the natives durſt not ſell us any proviſions. They then conducted us to their own dwelling, where we were informed that the ſultan would not be viſible till very late in the afternoon. Upon this intelligence a conſiderable number of us took an excurſion into the interior of the iſland, directing our route to the eaſtward. The natives did not appear ſurpriſed at ſeeing us, and ſhewed no inclination to follow us.

'After having walked for more than two hours along the banks of a ſmall river, covered with a great number of boats, ſome of which had come from the ſtrait laden with fiſh, we forded the ſtream with a view of proceeding to the northward. We went up very ſteep aſcents, where I collected a great number of plants; among others, the *barleria prionitis* and ſeveral new ſpecies of the *croton*.

'Moſt of the habitations in this part of the country were built upon the ſummits of delightful hills, with which this ſide of the iſland abounds. We met with a very friendly reception from the inhabitants, who preſented to us fruits of different kinds. One of them, who went to gather ſome cocoa-nuts for us, climbed very quickly to the top of the tree, by means of an expedient which to me appeared ſingular. He tied his legs together near the ancle with a ſtripe of cloth, by which he was enabled to graſp the trunk of the tree with his feet ſo ſtrongly as to ſupport the whole weight of his body; and, as the ſtem was not very thick, by thus claſping it alternately with his feet and his arms, he very ſoon reached the top.

'We remarked ſome forts built on the moſt inacceſſible heights among theſe hills, which ſerve the inhabitants for a place of refuge when their habitations are invaded by an enemy. Theſe fortifications conſiſt of ſtone walls of conſiderable thickneſs, and about ten or twelve feet high, incloſing a plot of ground from ſixty to eighty feet ſquare.

'The natives who ſold us ſtuffs a few days before, had not deceived us, when they told us that they had been manufactured in the iſland of Bouton. We ſaw, to-day, in ſeveral of the houſes, looms for manufacturing ſimilar ſtuffs; the workmen performing their operations in a manner very like our linen weavers. They uſe cotton threads of various colours; but red and blue appear to be the moſt in requeſt among the natives.

'About four o'clock in the afternoon we went to the village of Bouton to ſee the ſultan. We had not been informed that it was neceſſary to bring ſome preſents with us, in order to be admitted to an audience. As we had nothing to offer him, he was not to be ſpoken with; but his ſon and nephew received us at the fort where he reſides. They frequently repeated to us, with great emphaſis, that the whole iſland was under his dominion; that he was an ally of the Dutch company,

and

and that their enemies were his enemies. They then told us that the natives of Ceram having lately invaded their coaſts, four of them were taken and delivered up to the king, who immediately ordered them to be beheaded. They then deſired us to ſtep a few paces further, and ſhewed us, with an air of great ſatisfaction, the heads of theſe unfortunate iſlanders, expoſed upon long polls planted on the walls of the fort.

'The village of Bouton is built upon an eminence with a very ſteep declivity to the northweſt, and ſurrounded with thick walls which ſecure the inhabitants from the incurſions of their enemies. The houſes are built of bamboo, and their roofs covered with palm trees, like thoſe of the other inhabitants of the Moluccas.

'The ſultan reſides in a fort built of ſtone. It appeared to us that this chief ſhews great diſtruſt of the agents of the Dutch company, though they are his allies; for the three Dutch ſoldiers, who were the only inhabitants of the company's houſe, were not permitted to live in the village where he reſides. They were obliged to remain in an inconvenient, iſolated dwelling, more than 1000 toiſes diſtant from his reſidence. They were ſoon to leave the iſland, and to go to Macaſſar; but were ſtill detained by the apprehenſion of meeting with the veſſels of the natives of Ceram, which had been cruiſing for ſome time in theſe ſeas.

'It was already night when we returned to the ſhore in order to go on board. As it was then low water, we were obliged to wade in the ſea up to our waiſts, though the greater part of us had laboured under the dyſentery for ſeveral days, which was very much aggravated in conſequence.

'During the day the natives had brought, for the uſe of our veſſels, rice, maize, ſugar canes, pullets, eggs, ducks and goats. In exchange for theſe proviſions they had been offered hardware commodities, but they preferred the money current in the Moluccas, eſpecially the ſmall ſilvered coin which they call *koupan pera*, and which is brought over by the Dutch from Europe.'

Their treatment at Sourabaya, one of the principal eſtabliſhments of the Dutch in the iſland of Java, is thus related. The pretext appears to have been that the Dutch were then at war with France.

'31ſt, We ſoon obtained permiſſion to reſide in the town of Sourabaya, where I procured a lodging in the houſe of Meſſrs Lawer and Stagh, who received me with the greateſt cordiality.

'November 10th, The council revoked the permiſſion they had granted us, and all our company were immediately obliged to return on board, with the exception of our invalids, to which number I belonged, the dyſentery having left me in a ſtate of extreme debility. Being now removed from the reſt of my fellow-ſufferers in this contagious malady, I was very much relieved by the uſe of purgatives, ſago, and ſkimmed milk; and in a ſhort time completely recovered.

'It was high time that this captivity ſhould have an end; for the number of ſick perſons on board increaſed with alarming rapidity. Almoſt one half of the crew were attacked with dyſentery and contagious fevers, which did not abate of their violence till they had carried off ſeveral of our men. At length the council again granted the permiſſion which they had revoked a few days before, and we had the ſatisfaction of meeting again together in the town.

'The heat was exceſſive during the firſt days of our ſtay at Sourabaya. I was aſtoniſhed to ſee Reaumur's thermometer riſe to 27°; but theſe burning heats were but of ſhort duration; for the change of the monſoon, which took place about the beginning of November, cauſed for a conſiderable time,

time, eſpecially in the afternoon, abundant falls of rain, which cooled the atmoſphere to ſuch a degree, that the thermometer did not ſtand higher than 22° or 23°, in the hotteſt part of the day.

'As ſoon as my health was a little re-eſtabliſhed, I made frequent excurſions in the environs of the town, and as far into the country as my ſtrength permitted me. I had the pleaſure of ſeeing my collections of natural hiſtory increaſe with a great number of ſpecimens which I had never before met with.

'On the 12th of December, thoſe of us who were engaged in the purſuit of natural hiſtory, obtained permiſſion from the governor of Sourabaya to viſit the mountains of Prau, ſituate at the diſtance of about 30,000 toiſes weſt-ſouthweſt of the town.

'On the following day, we ſet out for the village of Poron, ſituate near the foot of the mountains. The Javaneſe who carried our baggage, ſuſpended it to long poles of bamboo, each borne between the ſhoulders of two men.

'Having proceeded about 20,000 toiſes, we arrived at Sonde Kari, where we dined after the Javaneſe faſhion with the chief of the village, who had ordered a ſumptuous repaſt to be prepared for us. It conſiſted of ſeveral diſhes of broiled fiſh, and the fleſh of buffaloes and horſes that had been preſerved, as we were told, for ſix months, by being cut into thin ſlices, and dried in the ſun. All the diſhes were ſeaſoned very highly with pepper, pimento, and ginger. Rice ſerved us in the place of bread, and the entertainment concluded with a plentiful deſert of excellent fruit.

'We ſoon ſet forward on our journey, and were overtaken by a heavy rain, which put us to great inconvenience. A ſerjeant of the Dutch troop gave us a proof of his authority over the Javaneſe, who returned to the village we had left, by taking out of their hands the umbrellas which they had brought with them; none of them daring to reſiſt. We did not know what he intended to do with them, till he came up and offered them to us, ſaying, that he thought it very preſumptuous in theſe men to ſhelter themſelves from the rain, while they ſaw us expoſed to it; but to his great ſurpriſe, none of us would make uſe of the umbrellas, but deſired him to return them to the owners.

'At length we arrived at the village of Poron, where we were received by the chief, who bears the title of Deman. His principal office is to apportion to the natives their daily taſks of labour.

'The country through which we had paſſed is a vaſt plain, in which rice is principally cultivated. The plantations were already covered with ſix or eight inches of water, retained by the earthen mounds with which they were ſurrounded.

Before we arrived at Sonda Kari, we had obſerved large plantations of indigo. This article is principally cultivated in Java by the Chineſe, who have much more extenſive acquaintance with the arts than the natives.

'We ſaw likewiſe ſeveral fields in which the *ricinus communis* was cultivated, from the ſeeds of which the Javaneſe extracted a kind of lamp-oil.

'This plain contains alſo a few plantations of maize, ſugar canes, and the *holcus ſorghum*.

'We ſpent the night in a very neat houſe, built of bamboo, which ſtood cloſe by that of the Deman.

'14th, On the following day we baited at the weſt extremity of the ſame village upon lands under the juriſdiction of the Tomogon of Banguil, who, though he reſided at the diſtance of more than 7500 toiſes from hence, came early in the morning to give orders to the inhabitants to provide for our ſafety, and furniſh us with whatever eatables we might want.

The

'The Tomogon was a man of much good ſenſe, ſpoke the Dutch language very well, and had a competent knowledge of the affairs of Europe. He was a Chineſe by birth, but had embraced the Mahometan religion in order to obtain the title of Tomogon.

'We were extremely fatigued with the journey we had made the preceding day upon the ſmall horſes common in this iſland. Their very hard trot galled us the more, as the ſaddles we were obliged to make uſe of were not ſtuffed, but conſiſted of a very hard kind of wood, with a thick piece of ſkin glued on for their only covering. Beſides, the Javaneſe ſtirrups were too ſhort for us, and could not be lowered, which rendered our poſture extremely uneaſy. We therefore went very little from our habitation during this day, but on the following (15th) we paſſed over a plain about 2500 toiſes in length, and for the greater part already covered with water, before we arrived at the mountains of Prau. The Tomogon of Banguil came to this place on horſeback, accompanied by upward of a hundred attendants, very well mounted. We found him in the foreſt, where he waited for us; but, having probably very little idea of the ſimple mode in which naturaliſts chooſe to travel, he had made his men bring chairs with them for us to ſit down upon at the top of one of the mountains, from whence we had a view through the trees of a great extent of country, which he told us was all in his dependency; and, to impreſs it the more ſtrongly upon our minds, he immediately ordered the tops of ſeveral tek-trees to be ſtruck off; but we ſaw with regret more than a hundred feet of the trunks of theſe beautiful trees deſtroyed and ſacrificed to ſuch a momentary gratification.

'The natives were employed in clearing a fine piece of ground at the foot of the eaſtern mountains. The ſmaller trees they cut down with axes; the larger they only ſtripped of their bark near the root, in order to make them decay.

'In the afternoon a diſtant ſound of thunder uſhered in a violent fall of rain, as is uſual at this ſeaſon, which compelled us to haſten back to our habitation. The Tomogon, before he returned to Banguil, repeated the orders he had already given to the natives, to provide for our ſafety and our wants.

'On the following days we viſited the mountains of Panangounan, penetrating into the territory of the emperor of Solo through vaſt foreſts of tek-trees, under the ſhade of which the *pancratium amboinenſe* grew in abundance. Our guides often expreſſed their fear of meeting with tigers, which they told us were very common in the thickets on the banks of the rivers, where they lie in wait for the animals that come to drink. We, however, met with none of theſe beaſts of prey.

'At a ſmall diſtance weſtward of the village of Porou, we ſaw two coloſſal ſtatues, called by the Javaneſe *reetio*, and in high veneration among them. They were both hewn out of blocks of ſtone eleven feet high; their drapery was very wide, and the phyſiognomy of the two heads bore a Mooriſh character. To me it appeared probable that theſe ſtatues had been erected in honour of ſome of the Mooriſh conquerors of the Moluccas; but the natives could give us no information upon this head.

'The Dutch ſerjeant who accompanied us was a paſſionate admirer of the muſic of the Javaneſe. Soon after our arrival at Porou, he ſent for a female ſinger, whoſe ſhrill voice was accompanied by two muſicians, who played every evening upon inſtruments, one of which reſembled a dulcimer, and the other a mandolin. While we were employed in preparing and deſcribing our collections, we were obliged to hear, for ſeveral hours together,

gether, this diſcordant muſic, which, however, had always charms ſufficient to attract a great concourſe of the natives round the performers.

'All the airs were ſung in the Javaneſe language. They generally turned upon the ſubject of love, as our ſerjeant, who underſtood the Javaneſe language perfectly well, interpreted them to us. He told us that theſe airs were all *impromptu* as thoſe ſung by the ſinging-women of Java generally are. Ours accompanied her voice with a variety of geſtures appropriate to the ſubject, and eſpecially with certain movements of her fingers of very difficult execution, which were much applauded by the natives. If report does not do them injuſtice, theſe ſinging-women are not diſtinguiſhed by any extraordinary rigidity of virtue.

'On the 20th we returned to Sourabaya.'

What follows, and ſhall conclude this article, is yet more ſingular, and completed the ill ſucceſs of the voyage.

'Citizen Riche and I had formed a plan of ſpending ſome time among the mountains of Paſſervan, to which we had approached very near during our laſt excurſion. They are very high, and we had often heard their fertility much ſpoken of. Grain is cultivated there with great ſucceſs. Many European fruit-trees likewiſe ſucceed very well upon theſe heights, on account of the mild temperature of their atmoſphere. It was neceſſary for us to procure a new order from the governor before we could undertake this expedition; but Dauribeau, (lieutennant of the Recherche) who had offered to requeſt it for us, brought us information that the governor had ſhortly received new inſtructions from the council at Batavia, according to which he could not permit us to go to any great diſtance from the town; a walk of three or four hours being all that was allowed us. I went ſeveral times to ſee a ſpring ſituate at the diſtance of about 7,500 toiſes to the weſtward. A great quantity of petroleum riſes to the ſurface of its water, and is carefully collected by the inhabitants, who mix it with pitch. Abundance of pumice-ſtone is found in the ſurrounding country.

'Citizen Riche and I lodged in the ſame houſe. We generally went out together to purſue our reſearches, and returned in the evening to Sourabaya with the new ſpecimens we had collected. It was always with regret that we found our labours ſuſpended by the approach of night. But on the 19th of February 1794, about four o'clock in the morning, Chateauvieaux, the commandant of the place, came with a troop of thirty ſoldiers under arms, to inform us, in the name of Dauribeau and the principal officers of our expedition, that we were under arreſt. Shortly after we learned that ſeveral others of our companions had ſhared the ſame fate, without being able to divine the cauſe of ſo arbitrary an act of authority; but we were ſoon informed that intelligence which Dauribeau had received from Europe, had determined him to hoiſt the white flag, and put himſelf under the protection of the Dutch, who were then at war with France. He had undoubtedly already then formed the project, which he afterward carried into execution, of ſelling the veſſels of our expedition. To inſure his ſucceſs, it was neceſſary for him to get rid of all thoſe perſons under him who he knew would ſtrongly diſapprove of ſuch a meaſure. We were therefore delivered into the hands of the Dutch as priſoners of war, to to the number of ſeven, namely, Legrand, Laigne, Williaumez, Riche, Ventenat, Piron, and myſelf, and conducted to Samarang by a march of 200,000 toiſes, over roads bad in the extreme, and in the rainy ſeaſon. We were obliged to uſe boats to croſs ſeveral large plains, inundated by the

torrents deſcending from the mountains ſituate to the ſouthward, and which runs through the whole iſland of Java from eaſt to weſt.

Michel Sirot and Pierre Creno, ſervants on board the Eſperance, followed us in our proſcription.

'Dauribeau had robbed me of all my collections. When we left Souarbaya, I had intruſted to the care of Lahaie, the gardener, eleven bread-fruit trees, and an equal number of the roots and ſtems of this valuable plant, kept in clay in perfect preſervation, and fit to produce as many young trees. He promiſed to take the beſt care of them, and gave me a receipt for the depoſit.

'The greater part of the crews were thrown into the priſons of Tomogon, and of Sourabaya, from whence they were taken out ſome time after, part to be ſent into thoſe of Batavia, and part to remain with Dauribeau.

'We left Sourabaya on the 24th of February.'

The laſt paſſage is too creditable to our countrymen to be omitted.

'On the 12th of March 1796, we caſt anchor at the Iſle of Bar, from whence I ſoon returned to Paris,

'Soon after I arrived in that city, I was informed that my collections of natural hiſtory had been ſent to England. The French government immediately put in their claim for them, which, being ſupported by Sir Joſeph Banks, preſident of the Royal Society of London, with all the exertions that were to have been expected from his known love for the ſciences, I ſoon had the ſatisfaction of finding myſelf again in poſſeſſion of the requiſite materials, for making known to the world natural productions which I had diſcovered in the different countries we had viſited during the courſe of our expedition.

'The bread-fruit plants which I left in the cuſtody of the gardener Lahaie, were tranſported, with ſeveral others which he had cultivated, to Iſle de France; from whence ſome have been ſent to Cayenne, and others to Paris, where they are depoſited in the hot-houſes of the botanical garden.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE PIANO FORTE.

From Dr Greig's Supplement to the Encyclopedia Britannica.

PIANO FORTE, otherwiſe called Forte Piano, is a well known muſical inſtrument, of which we need make no apology for conſidering the peculiarities with ſome attention. If we look on muſic from no higher point of view than as the *laborum dulce lenimen*, the innocent, the ſoothing, the cheering ſweetner of toil, we muſt acknowledge that it is far from being the meaneſt of thoſe enjoyments with which the bountiful Father of Men has embelliſhed this ſcene of our exiſtence, But there is a *ſcience* in muſic, independant of that artificial half mathematical doctrine which we have contrived to unite with it, and which really enables us to improve pure muſical pleaſure. Hence, in the Engliſh univerſities, degrees are conferred in muſic.

The voice is the original muſical inſtrument, and all others are but imitations. The voice of man obeys the impulſe of the heart with wonderful promptitude, and ſtill more wonderful accuracy. A very coarſe ear is hurt by an error in its tone, amounting to what is called a *comma*. A very limited voice can execute melodies extending to twelve notes, or an octave and a fifth. The motion of the *glottis* between theſe extremes does not amount to one-twelfth of an inch. This muſt therefore be divided, by the moſt ordinary finger, into more than a thouſand parts; and this muſt be done in an inſtant, and repeated with rapidity, without

without miſtaking even one of theſe diviſions; and this is done every where without any ſeeming effort or thought. The mechaniſm of the human organ effecting this, for eaſe and preciſion, is very remarkable, and ſeems to mean that the author of our Being approves to give us this pleaſure.

When, in the cultivation of this fruit of our own ſoil, the moderns diſcovered the beauties of harmony or conſonance, and inſtruments of fixed ſounds were employed, by means of which theſe beauties could be exhibited in their utmoſt richneſs and variety; and particularly when the organ, 'that magic world of ſound,' was invented, the immenſe advantages of the ingenious ſpeculations of the ancient Greeks, about the diviſion of the *monochord* were now perceived, and muſic became a deep intellectual ſtudy. It fell into the hands of men of letters, and, for a long while, counterpoint occupied all their attention. Inſtruments of fixed ſounds were now made, not only with pipes, but with ſtrings, bells, rings, and every thing that could make a noiſe in tune.

But all theſe inſtruments were far inferior to the voice, the ſpontaneous gift of nature, in promptitude, and in the power of obeying every call of ſentiment, every degree, as well as every kind of emotion with which the heart was agitated. The pleaſures of harmony, though great, were monotonous, and could not expreſs the momentary variations of ſentiment, which are as fleeting as the light and ſhade of a proſpect, while the dappled clouds ſail acroſs the ſky. The violin, and a ſmall number of the ſimple wind inſtruments, were found to be the only ones which could fully expreſs thoſe momentary gradations of ſentiment that give muſic its pathos, and enable it to thrill the very ſoul.

Attempts were made to remove this defect of the harmonic inſtruments, and the ſwell was added to the organ. The effect was great, and encouraged the artiſts to attempt ſimilar improvements on other inſtruments of the ſame kind. This was firſt done in the ſame way as in the organ. The harpſichord was ſhut up like the ſwell organ, and was opened by means of pedals, when the performer wiſhed to enforce the ſound. But the effect was far inferior to that of the ſwell organ; for this was (at leaſt in all great organs) a real addition of another properly ſelected ſound. But the effect of the pedal on the harpſichord could not be miſtaken; it was juſt like opening the door of a room where muſic was performing. Other methods were tried with better effect. Uniſons were added to each note, which were brought on either by means of pedals, or by another ſet of keys.

This method ſucceeded perfectly well, and the power of the harpſichord was greatly improved. But ſtill it was imperfect, becauſe it was only the more conſiderable changes of force which could be exhibited, and this only in one or two degrees. Other artiſts, therefore, attempted to conſtruct the inſtrument, ſo that the jacks (the moveable upright pieces which carry the quills) can be made to approach nearer to the wires, ſo that the quills ſhall give them a ſtronger twang. The mechaniſm was ſuch, that a very conſiderable motion of the pedal produced but a moſt minute motion of the quill: ſo that the performer was not reſtricted to the utmoſt preciſion in the degree of preſſure. Some of thoſe inſtruments, when freſh from the hand of the artiſt, gave full ſatisfaction. But, though made in the moſt accurate manner, at an enormous expence, they very ſoon became unfit for the purpoſe. The hundredth part of an inch, more or leſs, in the place of the quill, will make a great odds in the force of the ſound. Nor does the ſame change of diſtance produce an equal alteration of ſound on different quills. Other inſtrument makers have therefore tried baked or prepared leather (buffalo hide) in place of

quills; and it is found much more uniform in the tone which it produces, and alſo remains longer in the ſame ſtate; but the tone is not ſo powerful, nor in general ſo much reliſhed.

But all theſe contrivances, both in the organ and harpſichord, were ſtill very deficient. Whatever change could produce in the ſtrength of the ſound, was produced through the whole inſtrument, or at leaſt through two or three octaves. But the captivating expreſſion of muſic frequently reſults from the momentary ſwelling or ſoftening of a ſingle phraſe, or a ſingle note, in one of the parts. Hence ariſe the unrivalled powers of the harp, and the acknowledged ſuperiority of the theorbo, the lute, and even the guitar, over all keyed inſtruments, notwithſtanding their great limitations in harmony and in practicable melodies. Theſe inſtruments *ſpeak*, while the harpſichord only *plays*.

Many attempts have been made to enable the performer to produce, by the intervention of the key, all the gradations of ſtrength, and even the varieties of ſound, which the finger can bring forth by the different manner of pinching, bruſhing, or as it were, careſſing the ſtring: but we have no diſtinct accounts of any attempt that has ſucceeded. Such a thing would quickly ſpread over Europe. The compiler of the article *Luthier*, in the *Encyclopedie Methodique*, ſays a great deal about a harpſichord fitted with prepared buffalo leather inſtead of crow quills; and aſſerts expreſsly, that, by the mere preſſure on the key, without the aſſiſtance of pedals or ſtops of any kind, the leather is made to act with greater or leſs force on the ſtring. But he gives no account by which we can comprehend how this is brought about: and indeed he writes in terms which ſhow plainly that he has not ſeen the inſtrument, and is merely puffing ſomething that he does not underſtand.

The attempt has been made with more ſucceſs on keyed inſtruments when the ſtrings are not pinched, but are rubbed by a wheel or band, in the manner of the *violle* (hurdy-gurdy) or ſtruck with a *plectrum*, like the dulcimer. The *celeſtina* (deſcribed by Merſennus by the name of *Archiviola*) is of this kind. A fine band of horſe hair or ſilk, filled with reſin, is extended under the ſtrings, and drawn ſmoothly along by a wheel. By a particular mechaniſm of the keys, this band is made to preſs or rub on any ſtring tranſverſely, as the ſtrings of a violin are touched by the bow. The preſſure on the key regulates the ſtrength of the tone. This inſtrument is not without conſiderable beauties, and will execute ſoft *cantabile* muſic in eaſy modulation, with great expreſſion and juſtneſs. But the artiſts have not yet been able to give it either clearneſs or brilliancy of tone, nor ſufficient force for concert muſic, nor that promptitude of touch that is indiſpenſably neceſſary for figurative muſic or quick movements.

The ſame improvements have been made on the pulſatile inſtruments; and indeed they are here the moſt obvious and eaſy. When the key is employed merely as the means of cauſing a plectrum to give a blow to the ſtring, the performer will hardly fail to give that degree of force which he feels proper for his intended expreſſion. Accordingly, many inſtruments of this kind have been made in Germany, where the artiſts have been long eminent for mechanical knacks. But all their inſtruments of the dulcimer kind are feeble and ſpiritleſs, and none of them have been brought into general uſe, if we except the *clavichord*. This is indeed an inſtrument of feeble, and not the moſt pleaſing ſound: but it is well fitted for giving every momentary gradation of ſtrength by the preſſure of the finger. It is therefore a good inſtrument for forming the muſical taſte by chamber practice, and was much uſed by compoſers

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in their ſtudies. It is alſo an ingenious, though ſeemingly an obvious and ſimple contrivance, and is capable of much more force, and even brilliancy of ſound, than has generally been given to it.

The conſtruction is ſhortly this. The inner end of the key is furniſhed with an upright piece, which terminates in an edge of braſs, ſomewhat like the end of a narrow blunt chiſel, whoſe line of direction is athwart the ſtrings. When the key is preſſed down, this edge ſtrikes the ſtring, and forces it out of the ſtraight line in which it is ſtretched between its pins. Thus the ſtring is ſhaken or jogged into vibration, in the ſame manner as we obſerve a tight rope ſet a vibrating by a ſudden jerk given to any part of it. The ſtring, thus agitated, gives a ſound which will continue for ſome little time if the key be held down. As the tone depends on the length of the vibrating ſtring, as well as on its tenſion, it is of importance that the ſtroke be made on the preciſe point of the ſtring which terminates the proper length. The ſtring does not give the note correſponding to its whole length, but that which is produced by the part between the edge and the pin. And becauſe the parts of the ſtring on each ſide of the edge are equally thrown into vibration, the ſhorter portion of it muſt be wrapped up in a liſt of cloth, to prevent it from diſturbing the ear by its ſonorous vibrations. This, however, greatly diminiſhes the ſweetneſs of the ſound given by the other part.

The clavichord gives a fretful waſpiſh kind of ſound, not at all ſuited to tender expreſſion. If the bridge (for the end of the key is really a bridge during the ſound) were placed at an exact third of the length of the ſtring, and if both parts were free, and if the ſtroke be of a proper ſtrength, the ſtring would ſound its twelfth with great ſweetneſs, and with much more force and brilliancy than it does by the preſent conſtruction, and the clavichord would be a charming inſtrument for a leſſon, and for private ſtudy. We ſay this from experience of the power of one conſtructed under the direction of the great mathematician Euler, who was alſo an excellent judge of muſic and muſical compoſition. The tones of the upper part of that inſtrument had a ſort of pipe or vocal ſound, and were ſuperior in clearneſs and ſweetneſs to any ſtringed inſtrument we ever heard. But as this conſtruction required every ſtring to be one-half longer than a harpſichord wire of the ſame pitch, and as this would have made the inſtrument of a moſt inconvenient ſize, the baſſes were made ſhorter, by placing the bridge at one-ſixth of the length, and loading the ſhorter portion of the ſtring with wire twiſted round it. But although this was executed by a moſt dextrous artiſt, the tones were far inferior to thoſe of the trebles, and the inſtrument was like the junction of a very fine one and a very bad one, and made but hobbling muſic. This was probably owing to the impoſſibility of connecting the metal wire and its covering with ſufficient cloſeneſs and ſolidity. An upright clavichord, where the length would be no inconvenience, would be, indeed, a capital inſtrument for muſical ſtudy. It is worthy of remark, that Mr Euler tried other diviſions of the ſtring by the bridge. When it is ſtruck preciſely in the middle, it ſhould ſound its octave; when it is ſtruck at one fourth, it ſhould give the double octave, &c. But the maker found that theſe diviſions gave very indifferent, and even uncertain tones: ſometimes not ſounding at all, and ſometimes ſounding beautifully. Our readers may reflect on the very different tone of the violin as it is bowed on different parts of the ſtring, and on the very different tones of the fore and back uniſons, and particularly of the cornet ſtop of the harpſichord. The harpſichords

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of Rucker are noted for the grand fullneſs of their tone: thoſe of Haſſe, of Dreſden, for their mellow ſweetneſs, and thoſe of Kirkmann, of London, for their unequal brilliancy. Theſe makers differ greatly in the placing of their quills.

But the Engliſh piano forte, by its ſuperior force of tone, its adequate ſweetneſs, and the great variety of voice of which our artiſts have made it ſuſceptible, has withdrawn all further attention from the clavichord, ſo that it is no longer probable that the learned contribution of the great Euler to public amuſement will be followed up. The piano forte correſponds to its name with great preciſion: for, without any other attention or effort than what ſentiment ſpontaneouſly dictates, and what we practiſe (without knowing it) on the harpſichord where it is ineffectual, we make the piano forte give every gradation of ſtrength to the ſound of the ſtring, and give it every expreſſion that an inſtrument, purely pulſatile, is capable of. It is alſo ſuſceptible of a very conſiderable variety of tone by the clothing of the mallets, which may be acute or obtuſe, hard or ſoft. And we ſee, by the effect of what are called the grand piano fortes, that they are fully equal to the harpſichord in fullneſs or body of tone. Nothing ſeems to be wanting to it but that ſliding, or, as the French call it, *careſſing* touch of the ſtring, by which a delicate finger, guided by fine taſte, cauſes the harp or lute to melt the heart, and excite its fineſt emotions. We truſt that the ingenuity of our Britiſh artiſts will accompliſh even this, and make this national inſtrument rival even the violin of Italy.

We call it a *national inſtrument*, not doubting but that this is a recommendation to a Britiſh heart, and becauſe we are very well aſſured that it is an Engliſh contrivance; the invention of a moſt excellent man and celebrated poet, Mr William Maſon. His Caractacus and Elfrida may convince any perſon who is a judge of muſic, that he had a mind exquiſitely ſenſible of all its charms; and we cannot be ſurpriſed that it was one of his chief delights. No man enjoyed the pleaſures of muſic with more rapture; and he uſed to ſay, that his ſpeedieſt recruit from the fatigue of a long walk was to ſit down for a few minutes to the harpſichord. He had ſeen ſeveral of the German attempts to make keyed dulcimers, which were, in ſome meaſure, ſuſceptible of the *forte* and *piano*: but they were all on one principle, and required a particular touch of the finger, of difficult acquiſition, and which ſpoiled it for harpſichord practice. We have alſo ſeen of thoſe inſtruments ſome of very old date, and others of modern improvement. Some had very agreeable tones; but all were deficient in delicacy and juſtneſs. The performer was by no means certain of producing the very ſtrength of ſound that he intended. And, as Mr Maſon obſerved, they all required an artificial peculiarity of fingering; without which, either the intended ſtrength of tone was not brought out, or the tone was deſtroyed by repeated rattling of the mallet on the wire. Mr Maſon removed all theſe imperfections by detaching the mallet entirely from the key, and giving them a connection quite momentary; and by this principle of his, the Engliſh piano forte is diſtinguiſhed from all others.

After a minute deſcription of the inſtrument, which we omit, as it refers to a plate, the author of this article concludes with obſerving, that 'As the blow of ſo light a mallet cannot bring much ſound from a wire, it has always been found neceſſary to have two ſtrings for each note. Another circumſtance contributes to enfeeble the ſound. The mechaniſm neceſſary for producing it makes it almoſt impoſſible to give any conſiderable extent to the belly or ſound board of the inſtrument

ſtrument. There is ſeldom any more of it than what occupies the ſpace between the tuning pins and the bridges. This is the more to be regretted, becauſe the baſſes are commonly covered ſtrings, that they may be of a moderate length. The baſs notes are alſo of braſs, which has a conſiderably lower tone than a ſteel wire of the ſame diameter and tenſion. Yet even this ſubſtitution for ſteel in the baſs ſtrings is not enough. The higheſt of them are much too ſlack, and the loweſt ones muſt be loaded, to compenſate for want of length. This greatly diminiſhes the fulneſs, and ſtill more the mellowneſs and diſtinctneſs of the tone, and frequently makes the very loweſt notes hardly appreciable. This inequality of tone about the middle of the inſtrument is ſomewhat diminiſhed by conſtructing the inſtrument with two bridges; one for the ſteel, and the other for the braſs wires. But ſtill the baſs notes are very much inferior to the treble. It would ſurely be worth while to conſtruct ſome piano fortes, of full ſize with naked baſſes. If theſe were made with all the other advantages of the grand piano fortes, they would ſurpaſs all other inſtruments for the regulating power of their thorough baſs. We wiſh that the artiſts would alſo try to conſtruct them with the mechaniſm of mallets, &c. above the ſound board. This would allow to it the full extent of the inſtrument, and greatly improve the tone. It does not ſeem impoſſible, nor, we think, very difficult.'

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE BRITISH FISHERIES.

THE ſituation of the Britiſh coaſts is the moſt advantageous in the world for the catching of fiſh, and it muſt therefore ever remain a paradox, why fiſh in almoſt every part of the kingdom, is, by its price, a luxury. The Scottiſh iſlands, particularly thoſe to the north and weſt, lie moſt commodious for carrying on the fiſhing trade to perfection; for no country in Europe can pretend to come up to Scotland, in the abundance of the fineſt fiſh, with which its various creeks, bays, rivers, lakes, and coaſts, are replenithed. Of theſe advantages, the Scotch ſeem, indeed, to have been abundantly ſenſible; and their traffic in herrings, the moſt valuable of all the fiſheries, is noticed in hiſtory ſo early as the ninth century. The frequent laws which were enacted in the reigns of James III. IV. and V. diſcover a ſteady and determined zeal for the benefit of the native ſubjects, and the full reſtoration of the fiſheries, which the Dutch had latterly found means to engroſs, and do honour to the memory of thoſe patriots whom modern times affect to call barbarians.

The expedition of James V. to the Hebrides and weſtern parts of the Highlands, and his aſſiduity in exploring and ſounding the harbours, diſcovered a fixed reſolution in that active prince, to civilize the inhabitants, to promote the valuable fiſheries at their doors, and to introduce general induſtry. His death, at an early period, and the ſubſequent religious and civil commotions in the kingdom, fruſtrated theſe wiſe deſigns, and the weſtern fiſheries remained in their original ſtate of neglect. At length, 1602, James VI. reſumed the national purpoſes which had been thus chalked out by his grandfather. Three towns, which might ſerve as a retreat for the induſtrious, and a nurſery for the arts and commerce, were appointed to be built in different parts of the Highlands; one in Cantyre; another in Lochaber; and a third in the iſle of Lewis; and in order to draw the inhabitants thither, all the privileges of the royal boroughs were to be conferred upon them. Finding it, however, to be no eaſy matter to inſpire the inhabitants of thoſe countries with the love of induſtry, a reſolution was taken to plant among them colonies

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of people from the more induſtrious countries. The firſt experiment was made in the iſle of Lewis, and as it was advantageouſly ſituated for the fiſhing trade (a ſource from which Scotland ought naturally to derive great wealth) the colony tranſported thither was drawn out of Fife, the inhabitants of which were well ſkilled in that branch of commerce. But before they had remained there long enough to manifeſt the good effects of this inſtitution, the iſlanders, enraged at ſeeing their country occupied by theſe intruders, took arms, and ſurpriſing them in the night time, murdered ſome of them, and compelled the reſt to abandon the ſettlement. The king's attention being ſoon turned to other objects, particularly to his ſucceſſion to the Engliſh crown, we hear no more of this ſalutary project.

The Scottiſh fiſheries were, however, reſumed by Charles I. who ordained an aſſociation of the three kingdoms, for a general fiſhing within the whole ſeas and coaſts of his Majeſty's ſaid kingdoms; and, for the government of the ſaid aſſociation, ordained, that there ſhould be a ſtanding committtee choſen and nominated by his Majeſty, and his ſucceſſors, from time to time, &c. Several perſons of diſtinction embarked in the deſign, which the king honoured with his patronage, and encouraged by his bounty. He alſo ordered *Lent* to be more ſtrictly obſerved; prohibited the importation of fiſh taken by foreigners; and agreed to purchaſe from the company his naval ſtores, and the fiſh for his fleets. Thus the ſcheme of eſtabliſhing a fiſhery in the Hebrides began to aſſume a favourable aſpect; but all the hopes of the adventurers were fruſtrated by the breaking out of the civil wars, and the very tragical death of their benefactor.

In 1661, Charles II. the duke of York, lord Clarendon, and other perſons of rank and fortune, reſumed the buſineſs of the fiſheries, with greater vigour than any of their predeceſſors. For this purpoſe the moſt ſalutary laws were enacted by the Parliaments of England and Scotland; in virtue of which, all materials uſed in, or depending upon, the fiſheries, were exempted from all duties, exciſes, or impoſts whatſoever. In England, the company were authoriſed to ſet up a lottery, and to have a voluntary collection in all pariſh churches; houſes of entertainment, as taverns, inns, alehouſes, were to take one or more barrels of herrings, at the ſtated price of thirty ſhillings *per* barrel; alſo 2s 6d *per* barrel was to be paid to the ſtock of this company, on all imported fiſh taken by foreigners. Some Dutch families were alſo invited, or permitted, to ſettle at Stornaway: the herrings cured by the royal Engliſh company gave general ſatisfaction, and as mentioned above, brought a high price for thoſe days. Every circumſtance attending this new eſtabliſhment ſeemed to be the reſult of a judicious plan, and thorough knowledge of the buſineſs, when the neceſſities of the king obliged him to withdraw his ſubſcription or bounty; which gave ſuch umbrage to the parties concerned, that they ſoon after diſſolved.

In 1677, a new royal company was eſtabliſhed in England, at the head of which was the duke of York, the earl of Derby, &c. Beſide all the privileges which former companies had enjoyed, the king granted this new company a perpetuity, with power to purchaſe lands; and alſo 20l. to be paid them annually, out of the cuſtoms of the port of London, for every dogger or buſs they ſhould build and ſend out for ſeven years to come. A ſtock of 10980l. was immediately advanced, and afterward 1600l. more. This ſmall capital was ſoon exhauſted in purchaſing and fitting out buſſes and other incidental expences. The company made, however, a ſucceſsful beginning: and one of their doggers or buſſes actually took and brought hom:

home 32,000 cod-fish; other vessels had also a favourable fishery. Such favourable beginnings might have excited fresh subscriptions, when an unforeseen event ruined the whole design beyond the possibility of recovery. Most of the busses had been built in Holland, and manned with Dutchmen; on which pretence the French, who were then at war with Holland, seized six out of seven vessels, with their cargoes and fishing tackle; and the company being now in debt, sold in 1680, the remaining stores, &c. A number of gentlemen and merchants raised a new subscription of 60,000l. under the privileges and immunities of the former charter. This attempt also came to nothing, owing to the death of the king, and the troubles of the subsequent reign.

Soon after the revolution, this business was again resumed, and upon a more extensive scale; the proposed capital being 300,000l. of which 100,000l. was to have been raised by the surviving patentees or their successors, and 200,000l. by new subscribers. Copies of the letters patent, the constitution of the company, and terms of subscription, were lodged at sundry places in London and Westminster, for the perusal of the public, while the subscription was filling. It is probable that king William's partiality to the Dutch fisheries, the succeeding war, or both of these circumstances, frustrated this new attempt; of which we have no further account in that reign, or since.

The Scotch Parliament had also, during the three last reigns, passed sundry acts for erecting companies and promoting the fisheries; but the intestine commotions of the country, and the great exertions which were made for the Darien establishment, enfeebled all other attempts, whether collectively or by individuals, within this kingdom.

In 1749, his late Majesty, having, at the opening of the Parliament, warmly recommended the improvement of the fisheries, the house of commons appointed a committee to enquire into the state of the herring and white fisheries, and to consider of the most probable means of extending the same. All ranks of men were elevated with an idea of the boundless riches that would flow into the kingdom from this source. A subscription of 500,000l. was immediately filled in the city, by a body of men who were incorporated for twenty-one years by the name of 'The Society of the Free British Fishery.' Every encouragement was held out by government, both to the society and to individuals, who might embark in this national business. A bounty of 36s *per* ton, was to be paid annually out of the customs, for fourteen years, to the owners of all decked vessels or busses, from twenty to eighty tons burthen, which should be built after the commencement of the act, for the use of, and fitted out, and employed in, the said fisheries, whether by the society or any other persons. At the same time numerous pamphlets and newspaper essays came forth; all pretending to elucidate the subject, and to convince the public with what facility the herring fisheries might be transferred from Dutch to British hands. This proved, however, a more arduous task than had been foreseen by superficial speculators. The Dutch were frugal in their expenditures and living; perfect masters of the arts of fishing and curing, which they had carried to the greatest height and perfection. They were in full possession of the European markets; and their fish, whether deserving or otherwise, had the reputation of superior quality to all others taken in our seas. With such advantages, the Dutch not only maintained their ground against this formidable company, but had also the pleasure of seeing the capital gradually sinking, without having procured an adequate return to the adventurers; notwithstanding

notwithſtanding various aids and efforts of government from time to time in their favour, particularly in 1757, when an advance of 20s *per* ton was added to the bounty.

In 1786, the public attention was again called to the ſtate of the Britiſh fiſheries, by the ſuggeſtions of Mr Dempſter, in the houſe of commons, and by different publications that appeared upon the ſubject: in conſequence of which a committee was named to enquire into the buſineſs. To that committee it appeared, that the beſt way of improving the fiſheries was to encourage the inhabitants, living neareſt to the ſeat of them to become fiſhers: and it being found that the north-weſtern coaſt of the kingdom, though abounding with fiſh and with fine harbours, was utterly deſtitute of towns, a corporation was formed, by the name of 'The Britiſh Society for extending of the Fiſheries and improving the Sea-coaſts of this kingdom;' and they were enabled to ſubſcribe a joint ſtock, to purchaſe lands, and build thereon free towns, villages, and fiſhing ſtations, in the Highlands and Iſlands of Scotland. Conſiderable progreſs has been made in this ſcheme, and it is not to be doubted that it will ultimately tend to the increaſe of this important article, whether conſidered with reſpect to diet, or as a ſource of wealth and induſtry.

THE HISTORY OF KNOWLEDGE, LEARNING, AND TASTE, IN GREAT BRITAIN,

DURING THE REIGN OF CHARLES II. PART III.

From the New Annual Regiſter, for 1799.

FOR the general character of the age of Charles, we muſt refer to the introduction to our firſt part. It was an age in which genius burſt forth without encouragement, and philoſophy revived without patronage. It was the age of profligacy, atheiſm, and bad taſte. The hiſtorian had little to record but faction and injuſtice; and the poet, if he painted from nature, had nothing to celebrate but ſcenes which were adapted only to the pencil of a Petronius. The really eminent in this period were a few individuals, who roſe ſuperior to the corrupt morals, and illiberal ſentiments of the times.

Of the illuſtrious Clarendon mention has already been made, in treating of the political character of the times; but he is now better known by his merits as a hiſtorian than as a ſtateſman, though his integrity and wiſdom were equally eminent in both. He had attended the king in his exile, who appointed him lord chancellor of England, and firſt miniſter of ſtate, with the univerſal approbation of his people. While Charles was directed by him, his conduct was diſtinguiſhed by lenity and moderation; he declined being the judge of his own or of his father's wrongs; the army that had ſo long governed the nation was diſbanded; all the ceremonies of the church of England were reſtored; and, while he uniformly preſerved an air of neutrality which removed prejudices, his whole behaviour was well calculated to ſupport and increaſe popularity.

But the virtue of Clarendon was of too ſtubborn a nature for the age in which he lived: had he been content to have enſlaved millions, he might have been more a monarch than his king; but he not only conſidered it his duty to be the guardian of the laws of his country, but the cenſor of the vice and immorality of the court.

It is not extraordinary that ſuch a man ſhould have been obnoxious to the courtiers: his manners alone impreſſed them with awe; his life was a reproach to them; and he preferred being a victim himſelf, rather than

aber, under whatever ſanction, the infamous pleaſures of his royal maſter.

No circumſtance is ſuppoſed to have contributed more to his downfal than his having prevented Charles from repudiating his queen, to marry Mrs Stuart, for whom the king had conceived a paſſion equally violent, and more conſtant than the generality of his attachments were. Clarendon was the means of a private marriage taking place between that lady and the duke of Richmond.

This honourable conduct Charles never could forgive; but he waited for ſome better pretence to remove him; and an opportunity was not long wanting. Charles had declared war againſt the Dutch, with a view of recruiting the ſupply for his amuſements, as the money appointed for that purpoſe was to go through his hands. The war terminated ſo far unſucceſsfully, that this end was defeated, and a treaty concluded at Breda, which was then conſidered as inglorious, though the colony of New York was ceded by the Dutch to the Engliſh, and continued a moſt valuable acquiſition till the preſent time.

But this was the ſignal of Clarendon's overthrow: he had adviſed the peace, and it was called diſgraceful to the nation. The king readily gave him up to the reſentment of the parliament; a charge was opened againſt him, conſiſting of vulgar rumours, not one of which could be proved; indeed the proſecution ended greatly to his honour, but his enemies advanced conſiderably in their deſigns, by throwing upon him the conſequences of their own miſconduct. Theſe calamities rendered him leſs popular among the people, and in the end atchieved his ruin.

He was removed from his poſt of chancellor in 1657, and impeached by the houſe of commons of high treaſon: finding the popular torrent united to the violence of power running againſt him, he withdrew to France. The legiſlature paſſed a bill of incapacity and baniſhment, while he continued to reſide there, employing his leiſure in reducing his Hiſtory of the Civil War into form, for which he had before collected the materials.

He died at Rouen, in the year 1673.

Such was the unworthy fate of the Earl of Clarendon, a nobleman of unblemiſhed virtue, an incorruptible judge, and an able miniſter:—but his reward is with the Moſt High!

Clarendon, as a writer, poſſeſſed all that knowledge of his ſubject, all that ſtrength of head and integrity of heart, which are eſſential to a good hiſtorian: he has been accuſed of partiality, but this proceeded from an amiable, perhaps an invincible cauſe—the fervour of loyalty.

His ſtyle is prolix, clogged with parentheſis; but it has been pronounced by a great maſter in criticiſm* 'to be the effuſion of a mind crowded with ideas, and deſirous of imparting them; and therefore always accumulating words, and involving one clauſe and ſentence in another.'

There is in his negligence a rude and inartificial majeſty, which, without the nicety of laboured elegance, fwells the mind by its plenitude and diffuſion. His narrative is not, perhaps, ſufficiently rapid, being ſtopped too frequently by particularities; which, though they might ſtrike the author, who was preſent at the tranſactions, will not only detain the attention of poſterity; but his ignorance, or careleſſneſs, of the art of writing are amply compenſated by his knowledge of nature and of policy, by the wiſdom of his maxims, the juſtneſs of his reaſonings, and the variety, diſtinctneſs, and ſtrength of his characters.

Bulſtrode Whitelocke, the memorialiſt, deſerves a diſtinguiſhed place among the writers of Engliſh hiſtory. He had a great ſhare in thoſe tranſac-

* Dr Johnſon.

tions of which he has given us an account, and as an impartial narrator, is perhaps ſuperior to Clarendon; he was a man of a clear and cool head; and though zealous in the cauſe which he eſpouſed, was rarely miſled by his affections, and never known to be tranſported to bigotry. The editor of his memorials of the Engliſh affairs obſerves 'that he ſometimes writes up to the dignity of an hiſtorian, and elſewhere is content to ſet down occurrences diary-wiſe, never intending this for a book in print, but merely for his own memory and uſe; yet ſuch was his relation to the public, ſo eminent his ſtation, and ſo much was he on the ſtage during all the time of the action, that the particulars of his diary go very far toward a complete hiſtory of his times. He not only ſerved the ſtate in ſeveral ſtations and places of truſt of the higheſt importance, acquitting himſelf with great reputation, but likewiſe converſed with books, and acquired large treaſures of knowledge and contemplations. Like Portius Ceſar, deſcribed by Nepos, he was "Republicæ peritus, et juriſconſultus, et magnus imperator, et cupidiſſimus literarum:" nor was the felicity of his pen leſs conſiderable than his knowledge of affairs, or leſs ſerviceable to the cauſe which he eſpouſed.'

Clarendon has left this teſtimony of his merit: 'Whitelocke was a man of eminent parts and great learning out of his profeſſion, and ſingular reputation in it: if he ſwerved from his allegiance, it was with leſs rancour and malice than other men; he never led but followed, and was rather carried away with the torrent than ſwam with the ſtream.' Whitelocke wrote memorials of the Engliſh affairs from the ſuppoſed expedition of Bute to this iſle, to the end of James 1, publiſhed with an account of his life and writings, by William Pen. He died in 1675.

The character of Edmund Ludlow is ſeen in the fulleſt light by contraſting him with his antagoniſt, Cromwell; ſince, if we accept their valour, in which they were equal, there could not exiſt two more different men.

Ludlow was ſincerely and ſteadily a republican; Cromwell not attached to any kind of government, and leaſt of all perhaps to that. Ludlow ſpoke his mind plainly, and was never taken for any other than what he profeſſed himſelf to be. Cromwell valued himſelf on acting a part, or rather ſeveral parts *well*; and when he performed that of a commonwealth's man, he performed it ſo admirably, that though Ludlow knew him to be a hypocrite, he thought he had now thrown off the maſk; Ludlow was entirely devoted to the parliament, and would have implicitly obeyed their orders, eſpecially after it was reduced to the rump. Cromwell never undertook any buſineſs for them but with a view to his own intereſt.

The memoirs of Ludlow were publiſhed after his death, at Vevay, in the canton of Bern, Switzerland; and for plainneſs and candour, integrity and ſpirit, few writings of the kind can be compared with them. It remains a ſtain to this hour on the character of the whig parliament, in the reign of William, that when Ludlow, depreſſed with years and with perſecution, wiſhed to reviſit his native land, at a period when he expected to ſee the cauſe of liberty triumphant, and the conſtitution reſtored (as in fact it was) the parliament, led rather by faction than influenced by patriotiſm and juſtice, refuſed him an aſylum. Sir Edward Seymour, the man who had obtained poſſeſſion of Ludlow's eſtate, had the unparalelled effrontery to move the reſolution in the commons againſt reverſing his outlawry.

Algernon Sidney is rather to be regarded as a politician than as an hiſtorian; though it is not even certain that his Treatiſe of Government was ever meant for the public eye. He was one of thoſe ſpeculative politicians who

who amuſe themſelves with theories, which the depravity of human nature will never admit of being reduced to practice. Early diſguſted with the abuſes of regal power, he was as zealous a republican on principle as others were from animoſity and faction. As Sidney had taken a diſtinguiſhed part on the republican ſide, he did not accept of the general act of indemnity after the reſtoration, but received a particular pardon from the perfidious Charles. After this he was implicated in the Rye-houſe plot, the very exiſtence of which ſeems, upon good authority, to be now denied. In November 1683, he was tried and condemned by a packed jury and an infamous judge; only one witneſs appeared againſt him, but his papers on government were deemed equivalent to another: in theſe he had aſſerted, 'that power is delegated from the people to the prince, and that he is accountable to them for the abuſe of it.' This was not only conſidered as treaſon, but blaſphemy againſt the vicegerents of the great governor of the world. He was executed, to the diſgrace of the nation, on the 17th of December 1683.

To the memory of Sidney, as well as of his fellow martyr, lord Ruſſell, juſtice was rendered, though too late, at that moſt brilliant period of Engliſh hiſtory, the firſt year of William and Mary, when the attainder was reverſed by the parliament, with ſcarcely a diſſentient voice. Hume, with his uſual accuracy and impartiality, has laboured to prove the reality of the Rye-houſe plot; but whoever relies upon Hume as an hiſtorian, will find himſelf as much miſled in his politics as in his religion. He writes with that regard to truth which may be expected from an atheiſt, and with that accuracy which is to be looked for in an author whoſe only God was gain.

With his uſual veracity, Mr Hume has repreſented Sidney as a deiſt, at leaſt, if not an atheiſt, becauſe he did not attend the public worſhip of any ſect of Chriſtians. Why did not this correct hiſtorian affix the ſame ſtigma upon Milton? The fact is, the religious tenets of Sidney had ſome affinity with thoſe of the quietiſts, or the quakers. He conſidered religion as a divine philoſophy, which exiſted only in the mind and ſpirit, and had no connection with external obſervances—a pure and ſimple communication between God and our own ſouls. Thus he was more of a viſionary and enthuſiaſt than an infidel. In his private character, he was a man of extraordinary courage and of almoſt invincible obſtinacy. The ſtrange calumny of modern times, therefore, which repreſents him as the penſioner and tool of France, meets a full confutation in the conſideration of the greateſt blemiſh in his character. From his undeſerved fate, his writings have had more popularity than they perhaps deſerve. It has been ſaid, that they may be eſteemed an ample compenſation for Cicero's ſix books, 'De Republica,' which are loſt. Of the truth of this eſtimate it is not eaſy to form an opinion, as the compariſon is not within our reach. From the beſt treatiſe on government, all that can be learned are a few maxims, which, on particular occaſions, the ſtateſman or legiſlator may reduce to practice; but a perfect theory on this ſubject we expect as little to ſee as a perfect government itſelf. So much will depend upon national character, upon times and circumſtances, that it may be doubted whether any form can be preſcribed to ſuit every nation on every occaſion; and after all the preſervation of liberty will depend more upon the ſpirit, the morals, the character of a people, than on the form of its government. Rome was enſlaved while the republican form was ſtrictly obſerved; while Britain, under a monarchy, has enjoyed as much liberty as human nature, perhaps, is capable

capable of enjoying. While we ſay this, it is but juſtice to add, that Sidney was a man of great reading and of ſtrong ſenſe, and perhaps no man ever thought more intenſely upon the ſcience of government, or poſſeſſed better opportunities for collecting information on the ſubject.

Shafteſbury, though a politician, is rather to be regarded as an orator and a ſtateſman than as an author, as ſcarcely any thing of his is extant but his ſpeeches in parliament. He was a member of the long parliament, and had great influence with the preſbyterians: he had been a favourite of Cromwell, and afterward had a conſiderable hand in the reſtoration. His paſſions were violent, his principles flexible, his talents univerſal; and, while he changed his party as ſuited his intereſt or ambition, he never was accuſed of betraying his friends. When we conſider him ſitting in the higheſt tribunal in the kingdom, explaining the laws, detecting frauds, exerting all the powers of his eloquence on the ſide of juſtice, we admire the able lawyer, the irreſiſtible orator, the upright judge; but when he enters into the iniquitous meaſures of the *cabal*, proſtitutes his eloquence to enſlave his country, and becomes the factious leader, the popular incendiary, we regard him with a mixture of equal deteſtation and regret. After a life of extraordinary viciſſitudes, he died in Holland, in a kind of voluntary exile, in 1682. It is remarkable that he was (as well as Maynard, we think, and chief juſtice Hales) a member of that committee for reviſing the laws, under the protectorſhip of Cromwell, whom Mr Hume, with his accuſtomed accuracy, brands as a collection of ignorant blockheads, who were for ſetting aſide the whole body of Engliſh law, and ſubſtituting the Jewiſh law in its ſtead.

Hobbes we have conſidered as a metaphyſician, but he was alſo a political writer. He unqueſtionably poſſeſſed much learning, more thinking, and not a little knowledge of the world. His ſtyle is incomparably better than that of any other writer in the reign of Charles II, and, for its ſtrength and purity, was ſcarcely equalled in the ſucceeding. He was for ſtriking out new paths in ſcience, in government, and in religion; but as his ethics have a ſtrong tendency to corrupt the morals, ſo have his politics to deſtroy the liberty of every human creature. He is repreſented as a ſceptic in religion, and a dogmatiſt in philoſophy; but, in fact, he was a dogmatiſt in both. The principles of his Leviathan are as little founded in moral or evangelical truth as his plan for ſquaring the circle in mathematical demonſtration.

In tranſlation he has done as much juſtice to Thucydides as injury to Homer; but he conſidered himſelf born for greater things than treading in the footſteps of his predeceſſors. His book on Human Nature is eſteemed the beſt of his works. He died in 1675.

MEMORABILIA OF OCTOBER.

THIS is, in chronology, the eighth month of Romulus' year, which the name implies, but the tenth in the calendar of Numa, Julius Ceſar, &c. The ſenate gave this month the name *Fauſtinus*, in compliment to *Fauſtina*, the wife of the emperor Antonius; Commodus would have it called *Invictus*; and Domitian named it *Domitianus*; but in ſpite of all their attempts it ſtill retains its original name. This month was ſacred to Mars and under his protection. *October Equus* was a horſe annually ſacrificed to Mars in the Month of October, either becauſe the horſe is a warlike animal, or to puniſh him for the taking of Troy. A race was run with chariots, drawn by

by two horſes, previous to the ſacrifices, and he that ran quickeſt was adjudged to be the victim.

In the hiſtory of nations, battles are unfortunately the leading *events*. Valour and victory are the grand and ſtriking prominencies of hiſtory. The earlieſt we find to have occurred in October, is the battle of Salamis, when Themiſtocles, with a very inferior force, diſperſed and nearly deſtroyed the fleet of Xerxes. The next is, to *us* the more memorable battle of Haſtings, gained by William duke of Normandy, afterward named William the Conqueror, a battle which ſeemed worthy, by the heroic valour diſplayed by both armies, and by both commanders, to decide the fate of a mighty kingdom. The battle of Agincourt, in the ſame month, in the reign of Henry v, was yet, however, more creditable to Engliſh valour, and a moſt ſignal victory over the French. No battle was ever more fatal to them, from the number of princes and nobility ſlain or taken priſoners. To theſe we may add the naval engagement of Lepanto, in the ſixteenth century, between the Venetians and Turks, the moſt remarkable in the hiſtory of the latter who loſt in it thirty thouſand men. Sir George Rooke, on the 12th of this month, in the beginning of the preſent century, gained a moſt important victory over the French and Spaniſh fleets at Vigo, and took ſeveral men of war, and abundance of valuable treaſure.

Lord Duncan's ſplendid victory over the Dutch is among the events of this month, and, although too recent to require detail, comes opportunely enough to relieve the mind of the writer from the pain of being obliged to add how fatal October was to the Engliſh in America, by the ſurrender of the armies of Burgoyne and Cornwallis.

The peace Aix-la-Chapella took place in this month, and another event of a more ſingular nature, the revocation of the edict of Nantz. This edict was publiſhed in 1598, by Henry iv. of France, to ſecure the proteſtants in the exerciſe of their religion. It was revoked in 1685, by Lewis xiv, and drove the proteſtants out of France into England, Holland, &c. The deſcendants of theſe perſecuted men are now the chief inhabitants of that large diſtrict in the metropolis, known by the name of Spitalfields. 'The great population of this part of the town,' ſays Mr Pennant, 'was owing to the *bleſſed* perſecutions of the Hugonets (ſo the proteſtants were called) in the reign of *Louis le Grand*; who ſent thouſands of his induſtrious ſubjects into our kingdom, to transfer to his bittereſt enemies the arts and manufactures of his own kingdom.'

Of illuſtrious *births* there occur only four, and of very different ſpecies of merit; Virgil the Roman poet; and Eraſmus, whoſe voluminous writings have given great celebrity to his name. But he was, as well characteriſed by a recent author, a man of a ſtudious turn and timid ſpirit; and however much his mind inclined toward the reformation, his dread of conſequences bent him as much to the other ſide, and kept him ſuſpended between the attracting magnets. Thus, feared by both parties, cordially loved by neither, ſuſpected by all, he obtained not the favour of Rome, but was left to languiſh in indigence; and he ſhared none of the glory of the reformation, by meanly ſhrinking from the croſs. A great man, a good man, and an admired man; but not daring to take a decided part, he remained the victim of his own cautious timidity.

The moſt promiſing of our monarchs, Edward vi, was alſo born in this month, and the moſt renowned of our navigators, captain James Cooke.

Our *deaths* are far more numerous, and include ſome truly illuſtrious names. At the head of theſe we will place our Alfred. Both living and dead, ſays Hume, Alfred was regarded by foreigners, no leſs than by his own

own ſubjects, as the greateſt prince after Charlemagne, that had appeared in Europe during ſeveral ages, and as one of the wiſeſt and beſt that had ever adorned the annals of any nation. King John, who finiſhed his turbulent reign in this month, would probably have been forgotten if his name were not neceſſarily connected with the exiſtence of the great charter of our liberties.

Polite literature is ſuppoſed to have ſuffered in this month, by the death of ſir Philip Sidney, whoſe merits have, however, been perhaps too highly eſtimated. A leſs doubtful reputation belongs to Chaucer, who died on the 25th of this month, 1400. As he was the moſt ancient, it is not too much to add that he was one of the greateſt poets of our nation. It is generally agreed that he was born in London in the reign of Edward III, and educated at Cambridge. He poſſeſſed at one time a handſome fortune, but loſt it by his adherence to a few followers that had then appeared of Wickliffe.

In this month. Ridley and Latimer, two diſtinguiſhed Engliſh prelates, fell a ſacrifice to the bigotted ſyſtem of the ruthleſs Mary—and in a milder reign, ſir Walter Raleigh fell by barbarous and illegal proceſs.

Calmet, one of the moſt eminent divines and writers of the French church, died in this month; and nearly contemporary, our very celebrated John Locke, on whoſe character panegyric has exhauſted itſelf, and even by thoſe who differ from him in ſome of his political tenets, he muſt ever be conſidered as one of the wiſeſt men of the age.

Barclay, the celebrated apologiſt for the Quakers; Sir Godfrey Kneller, no leſs celebrated as a painter, and whoſe works are conſidered as the chief portrait-decorations of our palaces; Doddridge, the divine, a writer who, though a diſſenter, has obtained and ſtill keeps the favourable opinion of all churchmen, for the uſefulneſs of his writings, and the amiable, prudent, and loyal tenure of his whole life; Kippis, a learned and uſeful writer, and whoſe laſt work was a life of Doddridge, his 'preceptor, his father, and his friend,' are all to be numbered in the obituary of this month.

To theſe we have a ſmall group to join, among whom there ſeems a congeniality of humourous talent, Foote, Smollet, and Hogarth.—Foote, who could act humour ſo well—Smollet, who deſcribed it ſo naturally—and Hogarth, who brought it cloſe to the eye and comprehenſion of the moſt dull and inſenſible.

Our notice of what are to follow muſt neceſſarily be ſhort. The fate of major Andre, has been lamented by politicians, and by poets, but it was, we fear, too conſiſtent with the rigorous law of hoſtility.—Lord Keppel, a brave naval officer, and Smeaton, the able engineer; D'Alembert, the moſt renowned name in the catalogue of French writers. None will refuſe the juſt tribute of applauſe to the imminent diſplays of genius, judgement, and true literary taſte, with which, D'Alembert has enriched the great work—the French Encyclopedia. Nor will it be diſputed, that the maſter-builders of this new and ſtupendous temple of ſcience, for the worſhip of nature, had alſo really in view the advancement of human knowledge, and the improvement of the arts and ſciences. But that in the inner court of this temple, there was a confederacy formed againſt all thoſe who looked higher than nature, for the principal object of their veneration and confidence, is a fact too palpable, nay, too boldly avowed, to ſtand in need of proof.

Connected, as it ſhould ſeem ſomewhat too naturally with the above remarks, we have to cloſe this paper, with the execrable and unprovoked murder of the late queen of France, which was perpetrated on the 16th of October 1793.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

An Account of an Embaſſy to the Court of Teeſhoo Lama, in Tibet; containing a Narrative of a Journey through Bootan, and part of Tibet. By Captain Samuel Turner. To which are added, Views taken on the ſpot, by Lieutenant Samuel Davis; and Obſervations Botanical, Mineralogical, and Medical, by Mr Robert Saunders.

THE preſent work, amongſt many others, is an inſtance of the unwearied aſſiduity of Mr Haſtings, whilſt Governor General of India, in enlarging the commercial intereſts of the company by every poſſible means. No country was, in his opinion, too diſtant or remote; no difficulties too ſevere; no expence too great; provided he ſucceeded in extending the trade, and opening a market for the ſale of the various articles of merchandize of the ſubjects of his government. No attempts to eſtabliſh an intercourſe with Bootan and Tibet had been made, previous to that of Mr Boyle, who likewiſe had been appointed by Mr Haſtings, and whoſe ſucceſs, both from the general character of the man, as well as from the partiality of Teeſhoo Lama, would in all probability have been complete, had not the death of both, nearly at the ſame time, conſpired to throw very ſerious difficulties in the way. As ſoon, however, as the re-animation of the Lama was notified to the Governor, he prepared a ſecond embaſſy; for which purpoſe Captain Turner, the author of the preſent volume, was nominated, and accordingly took his departure in the beginning of the year 1783. An account of the cuſtoms, manners, laws, religious ceremonies, and eſtabliſhments, independent of the dangers and difficulties ariſing from travelling in a country ſo little known, muſt naturally furniſh ample materials for inſtruction as well as entertainment. Every nation has its peculiarities, and much may be gleaned from the moſt remote and unpoliſhed, as well as from the more refined and enlightened. It had been the policy of the Booteas and Tibetians (as it naturally is of all weak and cowardly kingdoms), to prevent any intercourſe with other States, as their only means of defence. Great caution was therefore requiſite on the part of Captain Turner to avoid exciting their jealouſy by ſhewing any eager deſire to examine into the internal ſtate of their government, which might have awakened either the fears or ſuſpicions of the people, and rendered the whole plan abortive; and indeed he ſeems to have conducted himſelf with great prudence and diſcretion, and to have fully juſtified the truſt that was repoſed in him; and their appears no doubt, from the peruſal of the narrative, that a regular barter and intercourſe would have been eſtabliſhed between the two countries, but from circumſtances which occurred after his return, entirely unforeſeen, and with which he was by no means concerned. After having given this preliminary account, we ſhall offer ſuch extracts as appear to us inſtructive or amuſing, and which may be moſt expreſſive of the character of the people and cuſtoms of the country.

The three firſt Chapters contain little or nothing worthy of mention; the different ſtages, and ſome other trivial matters. In the fourth, however, we are conducted to Tuſſiſudon, the capital of Bootan, and meet with the following account of the reception of Mr T. and ſuite by the Daeb Raja. "We were firſt conducted to a large apartment on the weſt ſide of the great ſquare of the palace, where the three principal Officers, Zoompoon *, Zoondonier †, and Zempi ‡, had aſſembled to receive us. Here we reſted until Zoondonier, who went to announce our arrival, returned to uſher us into the preſence of the Daeb. We followed him, the other Officers, with many Zeenkands, accompanying us, through ſeveral paſſages, and up a number of lofty ladders, which connect the different floors, till at length we arrived at the elevated ſtation occupied by the

* Commandant or Keeper of the Caſtle of Tuſſiſudon.

† Treaſurer.

‡ Cupbearer to the Daeb Raja, and Maſter of the Ceremonies.

Raja, near the ſummit of the citadel. After a ſhort pauſe upon the landing-place, the door was thrown open, and we were uſhered into a ſmall, but well-proportioned room, having on the weſt ſide an arched balcony with ſliding curtains, being the only aparture for the admiſſion of light, immediately oppoſite to the door by which we entered, and before which a ſkreen projected nearly one-third of the breadth of the room. The remaining ſpace on the wall, beyond the ſkreen, was decorated with the portraits, wrought in ſilk, of ſome champions of their faith, as ſtiff and formal as any heroes that ever appeared in tapeſtry. The walls of the room were coloured with blue, and the arches of the balcony, pillars, doors, &c. were painted with vermilion, and ornamented with gilding. The Raja was habited in a deep garnet-coloured cloth, and ſat croſs-legged upon a pile of cuſhions, in the remote corner of the room, with the balcony upon his right hand. Upon his left hand ſtood a cabinet of diminutive idols, and a variety of conſecrated trinkets. Cloſe upon his right was placed an eſcrutoire, for the depoſit of papers required to be at hand; and before him was a ſmall painted bench, to place his tea-cup on, and anſwering all the other purpoſes of a table. We each advanced, preſenting, one after another, a white ſilk ſcarf, or long narrow piece of pelong, fringed at both ends (as is the cuſtom in thoſe countries), to the Raja, who keeping his ſeat all the time, took them in his hand, and paſſed them to his Zempi. I delivered alſo into his hand the Governor General's diſpatches, which he received with a ſmile upon his countenance, looking upon them, and nodding with a ſlow motion of the head ſeveral times, before he laid them upon the bench before him. On the other ſide of the room were placed, immediately oppoſite to the Raja, three ſeparate piles of cuſhions; the Raja, extending his arm, pointed to them, and at the ſame time, with his hand, directed us to be ſeated."

After a ſhort converſation, tea, which is in general uſe, was introduced, which the Zempi, or Cupbearer, as amongſt the Medes and Perſians, firſt taſtes, to prevent any ſuſpicion of poiſon, and then pours out to the Raja. A deſcription of this tea-drinking libation will be amuſing:

"The Raja held out, upon the points of his fingers of his right hand, a ſhallow lacquered cup, of ſmall circumference, which was filled with tea, three cups had been ſent, and were ſet down before us; the Raja directed his ſervant to fill them alſo. Still holding the cup in his right hand, he repeated in a low and hollow tone of voice a long invocation; and afterwards dipping the point of his finger three times into the cup, he threw as many drops upon the floor by way of oblation, and then began to ſip his tea. Taking this as a ſignal, we followed the example, and partook of the diſhes of parched rice, that were ſerved up with it. We found this liquor extremely unlike what we had been uſed to drink under the ſame name; it was a compound of water, flour, butter, ſalt, and bohea tea, with ſome other aſtringent ingredients, all boiled, beat up, and intimately blended together. I confeſs the mixture was by no means to my taſte; and we had hitherto ſhunned, as much as poſſible, theſe unpalatable libations; yet we now deemed neceſſary to ſubmit to ſome conſtraint; and having at laſt, with a tolerable grace, ſwallowed the tea, we yet found ourſelves very deficient in the concluſion of the ceremony. The Raja, with ſurpriſing dexterity, turned the cup, as he held it faſt betwixt his fingers, and in an inſtant paſſed his tongue over every part of it; ſo that it was ſufficiently cleanſed to be wrapped in a piece of ſcarlet ſilk, which bore evident marks of having been not very recently devoted to this ſervice. The Officers, who had entered with us, were not permitted to partake of this repaſt; and, but for the honour of it, we would willingly have declined ſo flattering a diſtinction."

From this deſcription of the Court and Officers, it cannot be expected that there ſhould be much grandeur or magnificence among the ſubjects. The country is mountainous, bold, romantic, ornamented by ſtreams, abounding with fiſh, and frequent lakes of wild fowl; the ſoil in general, and particularly in the valey of Tuſſiſudon, fruitful, and adapted to the cultivation of moſt of our Engliſh plants and vegetables; of agriculture, the inhabitants appear

appear to have a tolerable conception, but are almoſt entirely ignorant of gardening; they are deſcribed in the following manner:

"The Booteas have invariably black hair, which it is their faſhion to cut cloſe to the head. The eye is a very remarkable feature of the face; ſmall black, with long pointed corners, as though ſtretched and extended by artificial means. Their eye laſhes are ſo thin, as to be ſcarcely perceptible; and the eye-brow is but ſlightly ſhaded. Below the eyes is the broadeſt part of the face, which is rather flat and narrow from the cheek-bones to the chin; a character of countenance appearing firſt to take its riſe among the Tartar tribes, but is by far more ſtrongly marked in the Chineſe. Their ſkins are remarkably ſmooth, and moſt of them arrive at a very advanced age before they can boaſt even the earlieſt rudiments of a beard. They cultivate whiſkers; but the beſt they produce are of a ſcanty ſtraggling growth. In this heroic acquiſition I quickly ſurpaſſed them: and one of my Mogal attendants, for the luxuriancy of his, was the admiration of them all. Many of theſe mountaineers are more than ſix feet high; and, taken altogether, they have a complexion not ſo dark by ſeveral ſhades as that of the European Portugueſe."

We ſhall now follow our Author to Tibet, with which the eſtabliſhment of an exchange of commodities and friendly intercourſe was the chief object of his embaſſy. The five or ſix firſt Chapters contain little more than the preparation for paying and receiving numerous viſits of form and ceremony; a long, though not unentertaining account of the mauſoleum of the late Teeſhoo Lama, to whom Mr Boyle had been deputed Ambaſſador: but as extracts from theſe Chapters cannot be given ſufficiently conciſe and explanatory, we ſhall paſs them over with mentioning them as containing many curious deſcriptions of the manners and cuſtoms of the country and its inhabitants. The religious, both in Bootan as well as Tibet, are held in great veneration; and the ſeverities of penance and morification that they will undergo to obtain the reputation of ſanctity in their profeſſion may be conceived from the following extract:

"A Goſein (ſays Captain Turner), whoſe name is Pranpooree, exhibited ſo extraordinary an inſtance of religious penance, that I cannot reſiſt the temptation of relating ſome particulars of his life. Having been adopted by an Hindoo Devotee, and educated by him in the rigid tenets of his religion, he was yet young when he commenced the courſe of his extraordinary mortifications. The firſt vow, which the plan of life he had choſen to himſelf induced him to make, was to continue perpetually upon his legs, and neither to ſit down upon the ground, nor lie down to reſt, for the ſpace of twelve years. All this time, he told me, he had employed in wandering through different countries. When I enquired how he took the indiſpenſable refreſhment of ſleep, when wearied with fatigue, he ſaid, that at firſt, to prevent his falling, he uſed to be tied with ropes to ſome tree or poſt; but that this precaution, after ſome time, became unneceſſary, and he was able to ſleep ſtanding without ſuch ſupport. The complete term of this penance being expired, the next he undertook was to hold his hands locked in each other over his head, the fingers of one hand dividing thoſe of the other, for the ſame ſpace of twelve years. Whether this particular period is choſen in compliment to the twelve ſigns of the zodiac, or to the Indian cycle of twelve years, I cannot decide. He was ſtill determined not to dwell in any fixed abode; ſo that before the term of this laſt vow could be accompliſhed, he had travelled over the greater part of the continent of Aſia. He firſt ſet out by croſſing the Peninſula of India, through Guzerat; he then paſſed by Surat to Buſſora, and thence to Conſtantinople; from Turkey he went to Iſpahan; and ſojourned ſo long among the different Perſian tribes, as to obtain a conſiderable knowledge of their language, in which he converſed with tolerable eaſe. In his paſſage from thence towards Ruſſia, he fell in with the Kuſſacs (hordes of Coſſacs), upon the borders of the Caſpian Sea, where he narrowly eſcaped being condemned to perpetual ſlavery: at length he was ſuffered to paſs on, and reached Moſcow; he then traveiled along the northern boundary of the Ruſſian em-

pire, and through Siberia arrived at Pekin in China; from whence he came through Tibet, by the way of Teeſhoo Loomboo, and Nipal, down to Calcutta. When I firſt ſaw him at this place, in the year 1783, he rode upon a piebald Jangun horſe from Bootan, and wore a ſatin embroidered dreſs given to him by Teſhoo Lama, of which he was not a little vain. He was robuſt and hale; and his complexion, contraſted with a long bushy black beard, appeared really florid. I do not ſuppoſe that he was then forty years of age. Two Goſeins attended him, and aſſiſted him in mounting and alighting from his horſe. Indeed he was indebted to them for the aſſiſtance of their hands on every occaſion; his own being fixed and immoveable, in the poſition in which he had placed them, were of courſe perfectly uſeleſs."

A few extracts upon the climate, and ſome peculiar cuſtoms of the Tibetians, will cloſe our remarks:

"In the temperature of the ſeaſons of Tibet, a remarkable uniformity prevails, as well as in their periodical duration and return. The ſame diviſion of them takes place here as in the more ſouthern region of Bengal. The ſpring is marked from March to May by a variable atmoſphere; heat, thunder-ſtorms, and, occaſionally, with refreſhing ſhowers. From June to September is the ſeaſon of humidity, when heavy and continued rains fill the rivers to their brim, which run off from hence with rapidity, to aſſiſt in inundating Bengal. From October to March, a clear and uniform ſky ſucceeds, ſeldom obſcured either by fogs or clouds. For three months of this ſeaſon, a degree of cold is felt, far greater, perhaps, than is known to prevail in Europe. Its extreme ſeverity is more particularly confined to the ſouthern boundary of Tibet, near that elevated range of mountains which divides it from Aſſam, Bootan, and Nipal. The ſummits of theſe are covered all the year with ſnow, and their vicinity is remarkable, at all ſeaſons, for the dryneſs of the winter. The range is confined between the twenty-ſixth and twenty-ſeventh degrees of northern latitude. During the winter, a practice is adopted in the neighbourhood of theſe mountains, ſimilar to that in uſe in the coldeſt part of North America, but in ſome reſpect more complete; I mean, that of preparing meat and fiſh for carriage, by the action of extreme cold; a mode more particularly adopted by the Indians, who convey to their markets, at many hundred miles diſtance, their poultry, game, and fiſh, in a frozen ſtate. But in Tibet, the practice is confined, as far as came to my knowledge, to the preſervation of mutton alone; and the proceſs is extremely ſimple. They kill, clean, and ſtrip the animal of his ſkin; he is then placed upon his legs, in a commodious place, and left expoſed to a free acceſs of froſty air, until all the juices in his body are completely dried up, and the whole becomes one uniform ſtiffened ſubſtance. It is then in a fit ſtate for carriage to any part of Tibet, and for keeping to any ſeaſon of the year. No ſalt is uſed in the preparation. I had ſupplies of this prepared meat, during all the time I remained at Teſhoo Loomboo, which had been cured in the preceding winter. It was perfectly ſweet, though the fat is ſometimes liable to become ſlightly rancid, on expoſure to the air; and it is therefore uſually kept in cloſe boxes till it is wanted for uſe. I was accuſtomed to eat heartily of the meat thus prepared, without any further dreſſing, and at length grew fond of it; though I could not poſſibly ſurmount the prejudice I felt againſt that which was recently killed, and raw."

The ſolemnization of their marriages is, as among the Indians in general, ſimple, and ſoon concluded: here polyandriſm prevails; and (ſays Mr T.) "the influence of this cuſtom on the manners of the people, as far as I could trace, has not been unfavourable. Humanity, and an unartificial gentleneſs of diſpoſition, are the conſtant inheritance of a Tibetian. I never ſaw theſe qualities poſſeſſed by any people in a more eminent degree. Without being ſervilely officious, they are always obliging: the higher ranks are unaſſuming; the inferior, reſpectful in their behaviour; nor are they at all deficient in attention to the female ſex; but, as we find them moderate in all their paſſions, in this reſpect, alſo, their conduct is equally remote from rudeneſs and adulation. Comparatively

ly with their ſouthern neighbours, the women of Tibet enjoy an elevated ſtation in ſociety. To the privileges of unbounded liberty, the wife here adds the character of miſtreſs of the family, and companion of her huſband. The company of all, indeed, ſhe is not at all times entitled to expect. Different purſuits, either agricultural employments, or mercantile ſpeculations, may occaſionally cauſe the temporary abſence of each: yet whatever be the reſult, the profit of the labourer flows into the common ſtore; and when he returns, whatever may have been his fortune, he is ſecure of a grateful welcome to a ſocial home."

Upon an attentive peruſal of this narrative of the embaſſy, we find much that may be deemed inſtructive; but there is a minuteneſs in the deſcriptions which frequently renders the volume tedious! and a great part of it has more the appearance of a common diary made for the private eye of the writer and his friends, rather than for that of the public. The beſt written part of the book is the report delivered to Mr Haſtings: and the reader will find, under the title of ſome account of the vegetable and mineral productions of Bootan and Tibet, by Mr Saunders, ample information compreſſed into a ſmall compaſs. The letter, likewiſe, to Mr Macpherſon is well worthy of peruſal; as is likewiſe the general ſurvey of the ſituation of affairs in Tibet, from 1785 to 1793; and the Appendix may be deemed the moſt curious part of the work.

A Synopſis of Huſbandry. Being curſory Obſervations in the ſeveral Branches of Rural Œconomy. Adduced from a long and practical experience in a Farm of conſiderable Extent. By John Baniſter, Gent. of Horton-Kirby in Kent. 8vo. 7*s*. *Boards. Robinſons.*

MR Baniſter tells us, that he had been a farmer during thirty years: but he does not endeavour to make us violently enamoured of agriculture, by exhibiting faſcinating romantic views of it, and by repreſenting the facility with which a farm may be conducted: he would rather diſcourage us from ſuch an undertaking, unleſs we are diſpoſed to give our whole time and and attention to it. There is ſo much truth in what he advances on this head, and his obſervations are of ſo much importance in guarding againſt a rock on which many fortunes have been ſhipwrecked, that we conſider ourſelves as diſcharging a duty to the public by faithfully tranſcribing them:

'The practice of huſbandry hath of late years been conſidered as a taſk of the utmoſt facility, and many gentlemen have imagined that a plentiful fortune, with a moderate ſhare of abilities, were all the requiſites to be ſought after in the formation of a complete farmer. That as the moſt laborious part of the buſineſs is to be tranſacted by ſervants, the maſter himſelf can have little elſe to do, but to indulge his natural taſte for a country life, by following the ſports of the chace, and ſacrificing his evening hours to convivial joys and bacchanalian feſtivity. A perſon who embarks in the farming buſineſs with theſe ideas, conceives, that the management of it need give him little uneaſineſs, ſince the whole proceſs is pointed out with ſo much perſpicuity by Tull, Ellis, and the reſt of the numerous claſs of writers on that ſubject, whoſe books he hath ſo often read over with delight: by an attention to theſe rules, he imagines he ſhall readily outſtrip the neighbouring farmers in agricultural knowledge: that whilſt they are contented to jog on in the old beaten track, and with the utmoſt induſtry and frugality can obtain only moderate crops, and a decent livelihood; himſelf will boldly launch into thoſe ſchemes recommended by his favourite authors, which, he doubts not, will in a few years inſure to him an ample fortune, and by raiſing his reputation in the art to the higheſt pitch, invite others of the profeſſion to follow his example; and this increaſe of knowledge, and conſequent improvement of his fortune, he ſuppoſes may be eaſy attained, without either breaking his peace of mind by care and anxiety, (the uſual attendants on the induſtrious,) or wearing out his corporeal ſtrength by toil and labour, too often, alas! the only fruits which the huſbandman gathers, and the reward of a long life paſſed in this employment. But our young farmer (happy in the ideal fertility of his land, and his ſuperior ſkill over his neighbours) anticipates none of the evils of life;

life; and although he daily perceives a viſible diminution in his purſe, yet he parts with his money without regret, conſoling himſelf with the thoughts of the ample intereſt he is to receive for it, and anxiouſly expecting the approach of harveſt, which is to bleſs his longing eyes with overflowing cornucopias and a tenfold increaſe. Perſuaded of the truth of every propoſition advanced in his favourite writers, he implicitely adopts all the idle and expenſive ſchemes that he finds offered in their books, and is amazed to behold a backwardneſs in the reſt of the profeſſion to follow his example. But, alas! all his airy viſions ſoon paſs away, and by the time he has ſpent a twelvemonth in the profeſſion, he finds that he hath been purſuing a phantom, and hunting a will o'-th'-wiſp, that he has bewildered him within the moſt intricate mazes, and led him into a quagmire, whence he will find it no eaſy taſk to extricate himſelf; and awakening from his pleaſing deluſion, he is at length convinced, that the many ſchemes held forth in the books which had hitherto regulated his conduct, were built upon a ſandy foundation; and that though they appeared to him very amuſing in the cloſet, yet in the field they were impracticable: that ſo far from raiſing larger crops than his neighbours, his own returns fall infinitely ſhort of theirs; and his barn being quickly emptied, he is again conſtrained to have recourſe to his (now alas!) almoſt-exhauſted coffers, to ſupply the various demands which are continually made on him, by the wheeler, the blackſmith, and thoſe other numerous creditors, his ſervants; all of whom preſs forward to take advantage of his ignorance and ſupine neglect; while his clamorous landlord is importunate for his rent, and, at the time when he expected to have amaſſed his thouſands, this deluded man perceives himſelf on the brink of deſtruction, and derided by thoſe people, who (as he fondly imagined) would have relinquiſhed the method handed down to them by their anceſtors, to have adopted his viſionary and romantic projects.'

This work is divided into four books. The firſt treats of *Soils* and *Manures*; —the ſecond of *Wheat*, *Barley*, *Oats*, *Beans*, *Peaſe*, *Tares*, *Rye*, *Turnips*, *Potatoes*, *Rape*, and *Buck Wheat*;—the third of *Sainfoine*, *Clover*, *Trefoil*, *Rey Graſs*, *Lucerne*, *Woold* and *Hops*;—the 4th of *Green Land*, *Horſes*, *Black Cattle*, *Sheep*, *Swine*, *Fences*. Each book is ſubdivided into ſeveral chapters; to which are added Miſcellaneous Obſervations on the Economy neceſſary to be purſued in the various Departments of Country buſineſs with an Appendix on *Weather*. The whole being cloſely printed, on a ſmall type, no inconſiderable quantity of matter is included in this volume.

From the preceding account, it will be ſeen that this Synopſis is a manual of huſbandry, which every one who is entering on the buſineſs of farming ſhould be ſolicitous of conſulting. Impreſſed with a conviction of the importance of economy in country buſineſs, Mr Baniſter concludes with ſome particular directions reſpecting yearly ſervants and labourers—the ſtable—the barn—the farming implements—and the ſeaſons of ſeed-time and harveſt. He writes indeed as an experienced man, and we can recommend his book as a ſafe and uſeful publication.

Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society of London, for the Year 1800. Part I. 4to. ſewed. *Elmſly and Bremner.*

According to our former practice, we ſhall divide the papers of this volume into claſſes; and we ſhall now begin with thoſe which range under the head of

Mathematics.

On the Method of determining, from the real Probabilities of Life, the Values of Contingent Reverſions in which three Lives are involved in the Survivorſhip. By William Morgan, Eſq; F. R. S.

Philoſophy.

On the Power of penetrating into Space by Teleſcopes; with a comparative Determination of the Extent of that Power in Natural Viſion, and in Teleſcopes of various Sizes and Conſtructions, illuſtrated by ſelect Obſervations. By William Herſchell, L. L. D. F. R. S.

Outlines of Experiments and Inquiries reſpecting Sound and Light. By Thomas Young, M. D. F. R. S.

Experiments and Obſervations on the Light which is ſpontaneouſly emitted, with

with some Degree of Permanency, from various Bodies. By Nathaniel Hulme, M. D. F. R. S. & A. S.

Chemistry.

Account of a Series of Experiments, undertaken with the View of decomposing the muriatic Acid. By Mr William Henry.

On a new fulminating Mercury. By Edward Howard, Esq; F. R. S.

Anatomy.

The Croonian Lecture. On the Structure and Uses of the Membrana Tympani of the Ear. By Everard Home, Esq; F. R. S.

Observations on the Effects which take place from the Destruction of the Membrana Tympani of the Ear. By Mr Astley Cooper. With Remarks by Everard Home, Esq.

Account of a Peculiarity in the Distribution of the Arteries sent to the Limbs of slow-moving Animals; together with some other similar Facts. In a Letter from Anthony Carlisle, Surgeon, to John Symmons, Esq;

This volume contains, as usual, an abstract of Mr Barker's register of the barometer, thermometer, and rain for the year 1798; and the meteorological journal of the Royal Society for the year 1799.

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History.

Secret Memoirs of the Court of Petersburgh, particularly towards the End of the Reign of Catherine II. and the Commencement of that of Paul III. and containing various Anecdotes, together with Remarks on the Education of the Grand Dukes, the Manners of the Ladies, and the Religion of the People. Translated from the French, 2 vols. 8vo. 10s. boards. *Longman and Rees.*

Medical.

A Treatise on Febrile Diseases, including Fevers, Inflammations, Haemorrhages, and the Profluvia, by A. Philips Wilson, M. D. vol. 2d, 9s. boards. *Cadell and Davies.*

A Compendium of the Anatomy of the Human Body, illustrated by nearly 700 Figures, copied from the most celebrated Authors, and from nature, by Andrew Fyfie, 3 vols. 4to. 5l 5s. *Longman and Rees.*

Dissertations on Inflammation.—I. On the Laws of Animal Economy.—II. On the History, Causes, Consequences, and Cure of Simple Inflammation.—III. Phagedenic, and some other Species of Inflammation.—IV. On the Sporigoid Inflammation.—V. On Scrophulous Inflammation.—VI. On the Cancerous Inflammation. By John Burns, Surgeon, Glasgow, 2 vols. 8vo. 14s. boards. *Longman and Rees.*

Miscellanies.

A Discourse on the Death of General Washington, by James Madison, D. D. Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Virginia, 1s. 6d. *Hatchard.*

A Sequel to Barrington's Voyage to New South Wales, containing interesting Narratives concerning the Convicts, and the Colony: an Account of the Natives, and Anecdotes of the most notorious Persons that have been transported to this Settlement. By Geo. Barrington, 2s. 6d. *Symonds.*

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Authentic Copies of the Papers relative to the Negociations for Peace with France, as laid before Parliament, November 13th. *Clapman, Wright, &c.*

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The True Cauſes of our preſent Diſtreſs for Proviſions, with an effectual Plan for the future Prevention of ſo great a Calamity, and Hints on the abſolute Neceſſity of an increaſed Population, by William Brooke, F. S. A. 2s. *Symonds.*

Facts and Obſervations, tending to ſhew the Practicability and the Advantage of producing in the Britiſh Iſles *Clothing Wool* equal to that of Spain; with Hints towards the Management of fine woolled ſheep, by Caleb Hillier Parry, M. D. 4s. *Cadell and Davies.*

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Remarks on the Deficiency of Grain, occaſioned by the bad Harveſt of 1799, on the Means of preſent Relief, and of future Plenty; with an Account of Corn exported and imported, and the Prices from 1697 to 1800. By John Lord Sheffield, 3s. 6d. *Debrett.*

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A Topographical Deſcription of Cumberland, Weſtmoreland, Lancaſhire, and a Part of Yorkſhire, with Maps, Views, &c. by John Houſman, 1 vol. 8vo. *Law.*

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POETRY.

POETRY.

DOMESTIC LIFE.*

" ADOWN the dale, near yonder woody hill,
Where frets its courſe the never-reſting rill!
See that calm dwelling! what a bleſs'd retreat!
Well ſhelter'd, hoſpitable, ſimple, neat.
There in the thatch the chirping ſparrow breeds,
The thatch with moſs o'ergrown, and idle weeds;
The ſtranger ſwallow claims the chimney's reign,
And plaiſters ſmooth his penſile clay domain:
There all their ſummer's life the reſtleſs brood
In airy circles hunt their inſect food;
Sweep the ſmooth pool, or ſhoot the low-arch'd bridge,
Till Autumn calls them to the cottage ridge.
How blue the ſmoke acroſs the woodland bends,
And looks domeſtic peace as it aſcends!
With fondling arms the amorous woodbine creeps;
Snug 'mid its verdant bower the window peeps.
Delicious ſenſe! what honied ſweets abound,
When dew with vapoury jewels gems the ground! (upſprings,
Freſh-clad in light, roſe-ſcattering morn
And winnows fragrance from a thouſand wings.
" Hard by, a brimming well, of chryſtal clear,
Reflects the ſhining hart's tongue nodding near.
How joys the woodman in this placid hour,
When the grey owl forſakes his haunted tow'r;
When ſun-beams glance them upward, void of ſtrength,
And mountain ſhadows ſpread their miſty length.
Oft interruption breaks the tedious tale,
While frequent healths exhauſt the froth-crown'd ale.
The officious wife, ſurcharg'd with houſehold cares,
Her cauldron tortures, and her feaſt prepares;
Or rails her infants, noiſy in their mirth,
Or ſnappiſh curs, that baſk them on the hearth.
" A daughter too they own, their darling care,
Meek as the daiſy, innocent and fair,
Which in the meadows, from its graſſy bed,
Smiles to the morn, juſt tipt with modeſt red.
A youth ſits by, and fondly preſſes near,
And murmurs whiſpers in her cautious ear:
She baſhful chides, diſdainful to be teaz'd,
Though tell-tale eyes beſpeak her not diſpleas'd;
Eyes ſoft as ſilver on the turtle's wing,
Sweet as the ſun-ſhine of the early ſpring;
Sweet as the vernal moon's nocturnal beam,
Sweet as the day-ſhine ſparkl'ing on the ſtream.
The watchful mother turns her anxious eye,
And frowns, if aught too bold ſhe chance to ſpy:
She favours virtuous love, yet warns the youth
Ne'er to betray ſuch purity, ſuch truth.
She thanks kind Heav'n her race ne'er knew a ſtain,
Ne'er ſold their honour for the hope of gain;
And ere ſuch day had rather beg her bread,
Or ſee her darling number'd with the dead.
Hail, holy Virtue! hail! for thou canſt raiſe
The lowlieſt far above all earthly praiſe!
And better 'tis beneath the humbleſt ſhed!
To break in peace with thee our daily bread
Than court the vile, the paraſitic crowd
Of ſtate, and wealth ill-gotten, meanly proud.
There, where the noiſy mill the ear aſtounds,
And in her dark groves Solitude conſounds,
Broke o'er the reſtleſs wheel, whoſe ſhow'ry ſpray
In imitative rainbows melts away.
The favour'd ſtripling toils, till reſtful eve
And favouring love his daily taſks relieve.
The happy group aſſembled cloſe I ſee,
All innocence, all full of harmleſs glee.
The ſire delighted views his children round
Crowd on the hearth, or ſportive on the ground:
The younger, eager labouring, climbs the knee,
And claſps his neck in childiſh ecſtaſy;
While warm'd with tranſport of paternal bliſs,
The raptur'd ſire returns the ardent kiſs.
Domeſtic Bliſs! attracter of the ſoul!
To thee we turn, as needles to the pole:
Whereever baniſh'd, or where'er we roam,
The vagrant wiſh yet vibrates to its home.

* From the Summer's Eve: a Poem. by John Bidlake, A. M.

DESCRIPTION OF A STORM.

From Fables in Verſe, by Mrs Montolieu.

ONCE on a rock reclined I lay
That o'er the ocean frown'd,
Tempeſts obſcured the face of day,
And lightnings glared around.

Sad ſighed the ſpirit of the ſtorm,
Congenial with my ſoul;
Like paſſing hours of various form
I marked the billows roll:

Some heaved like woes with mighty ſwell,
And broke with hideous roar,
Some lightly foaming, curled and fell
Like pleaſures quickly o'er.

Between loud peals, by vivid light,
Or when the horizon cleared,
Th' unbounded waters to my ſight
Eternity appeared.

SERENATA.—TO ROSALBA.

From Poems on Various Occaſions by the Rev. W. Collier.

CEASE for a while thy ſtrain,
Sweet bird of Eve! To Sorrow's languid ear
Thy warblings may be dear,
While they of wrongs and cruel deeds complain:
But in Roſalba's breaſt,
By Love, by Truth poſſeſt,
Sleep now would fix his reign, and reigning there be bleſt.

All nature ſinks around
In ſtilleſt calm; upon the mountain-trees
Expires the nightly breeze,
Nor ſtreams to Echo give the fainteſt ſound;
Amid the blue ſerene
The ſilent Moon is ſeen,
And Stars, with noiſeleſs train, accompany their Queen.

Now Sleep! exert thy pow'r,
And as thy phantoms in bright order riſe,
On wings of various dyes,
Thy choiceſt charms on my Roſalba ſhow'r!
Do thou her eye lids cloſe,
While kindled in repoſe,
Fancy, Love's ſecret friend, within her boſom glows.

Sweet Bird of Eve! O keep
Reſpectful ſilence; and thou, nightly breeze,
Wave not the mountain trees:
Nor Echo! thou diſturb the reign of Sleep:
And you, ye Stars that move
In noiſeleſs train above,
O ſhed your kindeſt beams, and guard my ſleeping love!

CHRISTMAS.

An Exhortation to the Rich and the Humane, in favour of the poor, during that inclement ſeaſon.

O'ER Albion's ſnow-clad, deſolated plains,
Lo! Winter now his empire rude maintains:
In adamantine fetters binds the ſoil,
And forcibly reſtricts the hands of toil.
Now, genial Chriſtmas, in its feſtive round,
Makes every heart with ſocial mirth rebound;
Th' induſtrious labourer his care ſuſpends,
And, at the cloſe of day collects his friends:
Hails them all welcome to his homely fare,
And bids them with himſelf his comforts ſhare;
The blytheſome groupe the blazing hearth ſurround,
And, as the artleſs, oft-told tale goes round,
Loud peals of laughter burſt from ev'ry breaſt
And, in the preſent joy, paſt ſorrows reſt.
Thus harmleſs they the jocund hours employ,
Baniſh dull ſpleen, and give the reins to joy.
Ye ſons of affluence! o'er whoſe rich board
Ceres profuſely pours her choiceſt hoard:
Who, from the very moment ye were born,
Have largely fed from Amalthea's horn;
Oh! never let your brethren be forgot:
Whoſe wants ſo many, and ſo hard their lot;
Grant ſome ſlight pittance from your ample ſtore,
Nor, unrelievd, diſmiſs them from your door.
'Tis from the bounty of ſome gentle friend
They truſt their Chriſtmas cheerily to ſpend.
Ye gay! ye rich! ye good! propitious hear,
And, with kind gifts, th' inclement ſeaſon cheer.
Then ſhall their prayers for you ſpontaneous flow,
For you, who deign t' alleviate their woe:
All, then, will with, that ev'ry Chriſtmas Day
May ſtill advance in Pleaſure's bright array;
That tranquilly your barks may glide along
Down life's ſmooth ſtream, and Fate the life prolong,
'Till, full of honours, and mature in age,
For endleſs bliſs ye quit this mortal ſtage.

BRITO.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Nov. 12. The houſe having reſolved itſelf into a committee, on means for encouraging the importation of corn by bounty; Mr Ryder moved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the average price of corn be weekly aſcertained, and publiſhed in the London Gazette.

Mr Ryder then moved the following reſolutions, which were ſeverally adopted, viz.

"That there be granted on every quarter of ſuperfine wheat, from the preſent period to the 1ſt of October, 1801, an adequate indemnification to make the purchaſe equal to the ſum of one hundred ſhillings.

"Item, on barley imported within the ſame period, an indemnification equal to forty five ſhillings.

"On fine wheat an indemnification to the amount of eighty ſhillings per quarter.

"On every quarter of rye imported within the ſame period, till the 1ſt of Oct. 1801, the average indemnification of ſixty five ſhillings.

"On every quarter of oats, a bounty equal to the average indemnification of thirty ſhillings per quarter.

"On every hundred weight of Eaſt India rice, an average of thirty two ſhillings.

"On rice imported from America, an average of thirty five ſhillings per hundred weight."

The report was then brought up.

On the motion of the chancellor of the exchequer, a committee was appointed to enquire into the high price of proviſions.

The houſe then went into a committee on the expediency of granting a bounty on the importation of hops. Report ordered to be received to-morrow.

17. The houſe being in a committee of ſupply, 120,000 men were voted to be employed in the marine ſervice, for three months, beginning on the 1ſt of January, 1801.

It was then reſolved, that it is the opinion of this committee that a ſum not exceeding 666,000l. be granted to his majeſty to enable him to pay the above 120,000 men for three months.

That a ſum not exceeding 684,000l. be likewiſe granted to his majeſty for victualling the ſame.

That the ſum of 1,289,000l. be granted for wear and tear of ſhipping for the ſame period.

That the ſum of 90,000l. be granted for ordnance and ſtores for the ſhips. The report was ordered to be brought up.

The bill to prevent the exportation of rice was read a third time and paſſed; as was alſo the bill for prohibiting the exportation of proviſions.

19. Mr Abbot roſe to make his motion reſpecting the aſcertaining of the increaſe of population. He ſaid, one of his greateſt motives for taking that ſtep was to endeavour to find out why this country, hitherto an exporting country, had ceaſed to be ſo, and was obliged to have recourſe to its neighbours. This, he conceived, could only be accounted for by the increaſe of population. He obſerved, that under Edward III the inhabitants of England amounted to only 3,500,000. Under Eliſabeth they were augmented to 5,000,000; at the reſtoration of Charles II, to 6,000,000; at the revolution, from 6,500,000 to 7,000,000. In 1763, at the treaty of peace, they were ſuppoſed to be 1,500,000 or 2,000,000 more; and at this preſent period ſome perſons ſuppoſed they amounted to no more than 8,000,000, while others, who conſidered the enormous increaſe of population within theſe forty years, thought it could not amount to leſs than 11,000,000. Scotland had increaſed one-fourth ſince 1725, and though we could not give an exact ſtatement of the population of Ireland, we knew it was likewiſe very much augmented. He thought if the increaſe of the population of theſe kingdoms was properly aſcertained, it would tend to reduce the preſent ſcarcity, and he was grounded in that opinion by obſerving, that other countries had followed the ſame meaſure. Holland had done it, Sweden in 1749, Spain twice in 1768 and 1787, and the United States in 1791. After ſtating, that by ſending to the clergy and the parochial officers, he thought it would be eaſy to aſcertain the number of families in Great Britain, as alſo the exact number of marriages up to the year 1764; obſerving that

the returns ſhould include the number of agriculturiſts, he concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill for the purpoſe of aſcertaining the increaſe of population.

Mr Wilberforce ſeconded the motion; after which leave was given to bring in the bill.

20. Mr Sheridan moved that an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, begging him to direct the following papers to be laid before the houſe—

A copy of the articles ſigned by Count St Julien at Paris, and by him termed preliminaries of peace.

A copy of Lord Minto's letter to the court of Vienna.

A copy of the anſwer of his majeſty the emperor of Germany to the court of London.

A copy of the papers ſigned by Baron Thugut, and tranſmitted by Lord Minto.

A copy of the paper in which the emperor ſays he will not treat without us.

A copy of the powers given to Sir Sidney Smith.

A copy of letters and extracts from Conſtantinople, relative to the evacuation of Egypt.

A copy of proclamations ſigned by Sir Sidney Smith, and diſtributed in the French army.

A copy of Sir Sidney Smith's account of the convention of El-Ariſch.

A copy of any new powers granted him to ratify any treaties.

A copy of Sir Sidney Smith's account of the failure of that treaty; as alſo a copy of the letters between General Kleber and him.

The queſtion on the 1ſt motion being put, Mr Pitt, after adverting to the apparent zeal manifeſted by Mr Sheridan for the public good in ſome inſtances, and what he alſo termed the magnanimity he ſhewed on two occaſions, by the ready warmth of his natural impulſe, which prompted him on thoſe occaſions to ſupport the government, [we ſuppoſe that hon. gentleman's aid to adminiſtration pending the mutiny was the moſt prominent of theſe occaſions alluded to] expreſſed himſelf not a little ſurpriſed to find him on that night ſo inconſiſtent with himſelf, and ſo much at variance with the ſentiments he expreſſed at the opening of the ſeſſion, when he ſtated his determination not to ſanction any meaſure, by the introduction of which the grand object for which parliament was aſſembled might in the ſmalleſt degree be incommoded; but as that hon. gentleman had thought fit to be ſo inconſiſtent, and move for papers, the irrelevancy and the inutility of which were ſo ſelf-evident, it was his reſolution to give him a conſiſtency he did not deſerve, without taking any credit to himſelf for the obligation; as he was convinced, before he ſat down, that he would perſuade him, and the houſe, of the truth of the poſitions, that the papers were irrelevant and uſeleſs.

In two ways only could the object of theſe papers apply; either that Egypt was the cauſe of the war, or that Auſtria was not worthy of faith with us. As to the firſt, he believed that point was argued ſufficiently well on a former day to refute that aſſertion; and as to the latter, he had it in his power fully to deny the charge. Ever ſince the acceſſion of the chief conſul to power, the court of Vienna had manifeſted one uniform principle not to treat with France, but in conjunction with this country; that they did to the very hour of the battle of Marengo; that battle which, by one of thoſe viciſſitudes ever attendant upon war, placed a proud conqueror in poſſeſſion of a ſplendid victory. Yet that battle, that victory, never changed the ſentiments of that court; and ſuch was his idea of the ſtrength and the reſources of our auguſt ally, that were he called in to give advice to him, he would preſs him to continue the war, notwithſtanding that battle; and he would, from the cordial and ſolemn dictates of his heart, affirm to him, that nothing ſhort of a bold and decided oppoſition in arms could ſave his country, or him, much leſs that of a ſeparate peace. But it had ſo happened, that the emperor wanted no ſuch impulſe, *for no later than this day his ſentiments have been received to that effect, under date of the 4th of this inſtant November, wherein his majeſty decidedly declares, he will enter into no negociation but in conjunction with the king of Great Britain.*

Mr Pitt proceeded then to ſhow that this he hoped would ſatisfy the houſe on the remaining object which could poſſibly induce the hon. gentleman to move for thoſe papers, namely, the want

want of faith in the court of Vienna, which was directly contradicted by the diſpatches of this day, and therefore ſufficient to perſuade the houſe to reject the motion.

Mr Sheridan entered into a ſtrong juſtification of his conduct in his motion on this occaſion; and, in a reply of ſome warmth, combated all the arguments offered by gentlemen on the other ſide of the houſe, wherein he paid ſome highly finiſhed compliments to Sir Sidney Smith, charged miniſters with forcing the emperor to continue the war, and concluded with obſerving, that if he had accuſed him of breach of faith, he was juſtified therein by his treaty of Campo Formio.

Mr Dundas adverted to the papers on the table, relative to the breach of the convention of El Ariſch, and contended, that it would be a breach of honour and confidence to produce the papers called for.

The queſtion was put on the motion, and it being negatived without a diviſion, Mr Sheridan withdrew the remainder.

Mr Dundas preſented his majeſty's proclamation, whereby that houſe, together with the houſe of peers, were conſtituted part of the United Parliament.

1. Mr W. Dundas brought up the report of the committee on the petition from the lord provoſt and magiſtrates of Edinburgh, praying parliamentary aid to enable them to ſupport their poor.

Mr Dundas ſaid, that the preſent ſcarcity prevailed to ſuch an extent in that city, that no leſs than four thouſand families, not hitherto ranked among the common poor of it, were ſo reduced as to be under the neceſſity of looking for additional aid, in order to ſupport them during the winter. He therefore moved for leave to bring in a bill to empower his majeſty to advance the ſum of 10,000l. by way of loan, to be paid off by means of a ceſs to be levied on the inhabitants at large of that city. —The motion was agreed to.

The bill for preventing the diſtillation of ſpirits from corn, was read a third time, and ordered to the lords.

Motion relative to the Negociation.

Dec. 1. *Mr Sheridan* ſtated, that he conceived all perſons, who had heard that part of his Majeſty's ſpeech which related to the papers lately preſented to the Houſe, muſt have expected, that Miniſters would, of their own accord, have made ſome obſervations on them. This not being the caſe, he ſhould take that office on himſelf, and ſuggeſt ſuch remarks and propoſitions as to him appeared naturally to reſult from the nature and complexion of the documents to which he referred. He meant to confine himſelf to a very plain and explicit propoſition; to wit, that the conduct of the Emperor of Germany, coupled with the acts of almoſt all our allies, had been ſuch as ought to induce us to diſentangle ourſelves, as much as poſſible, from all connections of that nature, and to procure for ourſelves a ſafe, an honourable, and a permanent peace, by ſeparate negociation. To prove the expediency, nay neceſſity of ſuch a ſyſtem, he ſhould eſtabliſh two poſitions. The firſt was, that ever ſince the commencement of the coalition againſt France, at leaſt ever ſince our entering into it, the conduct of it has been characterized by a marked ſpirit of mercenary inſincerity. His next poſition was, that the Houſe, or rather the country at large, had the ſtrongeſt and moſt cogent reaſons to ſuſpect, that in every attempt at treaty made by his Majeſty's Miniſters, as well as in every treaty actually ſet on foot, Miniſters at no one time heartily and ſincerely wiſhed that the negociations into which they entered ſhould ſucceed. That we could build no reliance on the co-operations of our allies was but too evident. There was not a ſingle continental power, with whom we had connected ourſelves during the war, that had not deceived, defrauded, and deſerted us. Our great and magnanimous ally, the Ruſſian Emperor Paul, in particular, on whoſe account a Britiſh ſubject had been impriſoned and heavily fined, had not only abandoned our alliance, but from an ally, there was much reaſon to apprehend, had been converted into a bitter and inveterate enemy. From accounts recently received, it appeared, that he had not merely ſeized upon our ſhipping, but, by a ſtill greater ſtretch of deſpotiſm, had put the Captains of our veſſels in priſon. It was eaſy to foreſee that his Pruſſian Majeſty would ſoon

open

open his eyes to the impolicy of being an abettor to the aggrandiſement of the Houſe of Auſtria. It was eaſy to foreſee that Spain muſt be at the mercy of France, and that its only alternative would be to become the vaſſal or the ally of her Republican neighbour. It was equally eaſy to foreſee that the Emperor of Germany would conſult his own intereſt and aggrandiſement. And equally eaſy was it to foreſee that our great and magnanimous ally, Paul, would ſoon be weary of getting only hard blows, without coming in to get a ſhare of the plunder. From the behaviour of Ruſſia, relative to Malta, there was ſtrong ground to ſuſpect that ſome hopes had been thrown out by Miniſters of his being the *actual* as well as the *nominal* Grand Maſter of that iſland. How Paul had conducted himſelf towards this country was notorious. But the Emperor of Germany ſurpaſſed him, if poſſible, in tergiverſation and verſatility. He had moſt completely broken his faith with us in the preliminaries of Leoben, and afterwards in the treaty of Campo Formio. Entirely occupied with his ſchemes of aggrandizement, and purſuing his own nefarous projects of plunder and uſurpation in Italy, he ſtood aloof from us, and rejected all connections with this country. The Houſe would, no doubt, ſtill recollect that on the 13th February laſt, the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought down a meſſage from his Majeſty, purporting that his Majeſty was concerting ſuch engagements with the Emperor of Germany and the Elector of Bavaria, as would moſt materially tend to ſtrengthen and conſolidate the common cauſe. A vote of credit was of courſe paſſed by the Houſe, to bring this treaty to a more ſpeedy and felicitous determination. Yet, notwithſtanding the liberal ſubſidy to be furniſhed by this country, the Emperor ſtill continued to ſtand aloof till the 20th of June following. He muſt beg leave to call the particular attention of the Houſe to this circumſtance. Not till the 20th of June—not till ten days after his total defeat and diſcomfiture at the fatal battle of Marengo—not till he was broken down, and no longer in a ſituation to co-operate with us—not till then would the Emperor condeſcend to accept of our ſubſidy, and to make a common cauſe with us. Then it was that we agreed to pay him two millions Sterling for that ſupport, which he no longer had it in his power to afford us. The Houſe would pleaſe to conſider the terms and ſtipulations of this ſubſidy. It was to be paid by three inſtalments, the firſt to take place on the 1ſt of July, the ſecond in the beginning of September, and the third in the beginning of December.—What was—what could—what has been done as a compenſation for this money? The Emperor, in the firſt place, not to treat ſeparately with France during the term of the Convention, which was to continue in force one year, to be computed from the 1ſt of March 1800, to the 1ſt of March 1801. Thus, in fact, the Emperor is paid, and engages that he will not treat ſeparately, four months that are already paſt. Thus he receives in part, his firſt payment of 666,000l. for having refuſed to act in conjunction with us: for having ſtood aloof and rejected our alliance. As a compenſation for the ſecond inſtalment, as an equivalent for the receipt of the ſecond 666,000l. he concludes an armiſtice, inſtead of making vigorous exertions againſt the enemy. His next exploit is ſtill more ſplendid and aſtoniſhing. He puts himſelf at the head of the army, orders a riſing *en maſſe* throughout his hereditary dominions; prayers, maſſes, and *Te Deums* are offered up for his ſucceſs!—When ſuddenly this moſt magnanimous ally is ſeized with a moſt magnanimous panic, and cedes to the French three of the ſtrongeſt fortreſſes of the Empire. Here is an atchievement truly noble! A moſt magnificent defiance of all ſhame!—A ſuper-imperial (to adopt a phraſe uſed by a certain Right Hon. Gentlemen on the other ſide of the Houſe) a ſuper-imperial puſillanimity? The Miniſter had moſt ſolemnly aſſured the Houſe, not many days ago, that there never was a moment, ſince the deciſive battle of Marengo, in which the Emperor entertained the remoteſt idea of a ſeparate negociation. It was not his intention to arraign the Right Hon. Gentleman's veracity; but he muſt be permitted to ſay, that he was extremely and moſt palpably erroneous in his ſtatement. It was moſt clear and apparent, from the

the very papers before the Houſe, that the Emperor had commenced and entertained a ſeparate negociation.—With reſpect to the naval armiſtice, that indeed was a topic on which he entirely concurred with Miniſters. Were he diſpoſed to blame them in any reſpect whatever on this head, it would be for entertaining the ſlighteſt idea of ſuch a meaſure; a meaſure which, if it had been complied with, muſt have literally broken the hearts of our brave ſeamen. They would have been in a worſe ſituation than even galley ſlaves, condemned to ſit at their oars, and ſee the fruits of all their toils, their gallantry, and perils, wantonly thrown away. With what feelings of ſorrow and diſappointment muſt they have witneſſed the re-victualling of thoſe places which they had ſo ſucceſsfully blockaded! The reinforcement of thoſe ſtations which they had brought to the point to ſurrender! On the queſtion of the rights of the neutral flag, he was not prepared to give an opinion. Here the Hon. Gentleman went over the old ground, relative to the conduct of Sir Sidney Smith with reſpect to the convention of El-Ariſch, for the evacuation of Egypt. Great ſtreſs had been laid by Miniſters on the acquiſitions we had made by the preſent war. They were pleaſed to term it a highly ſucceſsful one, but to him it appeared as deeply diſaſtrous. Had we ſucceeded in reſtoring the legitimate monarchy of France? No, but we had taken Trincomalee. Had we ſucceeded in reſtoring the Clergy and Nobility of France? No, but we had taken a ſpice iſland. But in eſtimating our acquiſitions, we ought to take the ſum they coſt us into the account. We ought to conſider, that what we had taken had coſt us upwards of two hundred and ſeventy millions ſterling. Nay, even this was not altogether the faireſt mode. Inſtead of vaunting how much we had taken, we ought to conſider how much we would be able to keep. Were the balance duly caſt, on this principle, he greatly feared, we ſhould then find that we had paid more than cent. per cent. intereſt for all our gain. But then Miniſters came forward with another plea, and boaſted that they had preſerved the conſtitution by the war. Yes! indeed, how preſerved it? By putting it out of the way, by taking it away *in toto*, probably with a view of locking it up, like other valuable articles, till the hour of danger is over. The peace to which he looked forward, to wit, a ſincere and laſting peace, muſt be the care of the people as well as of the Government. Peace was eſſentially neceſſary to the proſperity and welfare of the country, and, therefore, he ſhould move an humble addreſs to his Majeſty, praying him to omit no opportunity, conſiſtent with the good faith of the country, and the dignity of his Majeſty's Crown, for entering into a ſeparate negociation with France for a ſpeedy and honourable peace. And further, that his Majeſty would be pleaſed not to enter into any new foreign engagement which may prove a bar to ſeparate negociation.

The Secretary at War ſaid, he did not feel it neceſſary to follow the obſervations which the Honourable Gentleman had thought proper to enter into. The main ſcope of his argument was, that it was for the intereſt of this country to decline that aſſiſtance it might derive from foreign powers, and try its exertions ſeparately. This was his propoſition; one extremely difficult to be maintained. Which, he would aſk, was the more likely to enable us to continue the operations of war with effect, or to attain a peace, the continuing the conteſt by ourſelves, or with that co-operation we had hitherto derived from the aſſiſtance of allies? It was to be regretted that cauſe for blaming the conduct of thoſe allies ſhould have exiſted, and that this country had but too juſt reaſons not to be ſatisfied with their conduct. They had certainly ſhewn, in certain inſtances, the utmoſt diſregard to their own intereſt. The treaty which he had mentionnd did not follow the battle of Marengo, but was conſiderably advanced before that event, and in fact only waited for thoſe forms which were neceſſary to complete its final ſtage. Auſtria was conſequently not driven into that treaty by diſtreſs, nor was it to be conſidered as any breach of faith on the part of the Court of Vienna. The next proof brought forward againſt our ally was, the ſurrender of the fortreſſes of Ulm and Ingolſtadt. He ſhould not follow him in the circumſtances of that tranſaction, but

ſhould

ſhould only obſerve, that, of all others, it was the leaſt to be cited as a proof of bad faith; for, notwithſtanding ſuch ſurrender, Auſtria had afterwards refuſed to ratify the treaty, unleſs it included this country. It was to be obſerved, that negociation between States was the ſame as a bargain between individuals; but in common bargains there was no rule by which the queſtion of ſincerity could be introduced: He had heard of ſincerity in friendſhip, and ſincerity in love, but never of ſincerity as applied to bargains. If a perſon purchaſed an eſtate, ſincerity had nothing to do with the purchaſe. If he ſold one, though for an old ſong, there was no ſincerity in the ſale. The country was to be conſidered, with reference to what its ſituation would have been if the war had not taken place: It was, in every ſenſe of the word, a war of compulſion that we had entered into. We were indebted to it for our exiſtence, that here we were alive, whether merry or not he did not know, but that we enjoyed a degree of proſperity unknown in the annals of the country; that we abounded in wealth; that our conſtitution, cuſtoms, manners, and laws, remained unpolluted by the French Republican principles, which thoſe Councils that the Hon. Gentleman had adverted to, would have introduced, and to which Tuſcany, Genoa, Switzerland, and Holland, owed their deſtruction. But whenever peace comes (ſaid Mr Windham), and whether it is to be concluded with a Jacobinical Republic, I am not to be ſuppoſed wanting in ſincerity, if I chuſe the leſſer of two evils. I truſt I ſhall not be denied the privilege to which every man has a juſt claim. Though all the principles of equality have been deſtroyed; though all the rights of man which the Hon. Gentleman has ſo ſtrenuouſly upheld, have been extinguiſhed: Yet there may be much danger ſtill; and even in that danger, I can look upon a Jacobin peace as the leſſer of two evils. But if it muſt be that peace which the Hon. Gentleman deſcribes it to be; if it muſt be that peace ſo cordial, ſo healing, ſo unſuſpecting as to ſuppreſs for ever all cauſes for diſtruſt, and to obliterate the recollection of all the horrors and miſeries which we have witneſſed and deplored; I have now no difficulty in ſaying, I cannot ſee any extent of danger reſulting from a proſecution of the conteſt which would make me conſider it the leſſer of two evils. If we are to embrace each other with the fraternal kiſs; if we are to fraternize with France in all the warmth of Jacobiniſm, I ſay plainly, I do not wiſh for ſuch a peace. I do not wiſh for the introduction of Republican manners or Republican doctrines. Does the Hon. Gentleman maintain that we muſt change our opinions—that we muſt alter our conviction—that we muſt adopt a new ſyſtem of thought and action congenial to the ſpirit of France? Am I to blind my eyes to the perfidy of Bonaparte? Am I to blind my eyes to his monſtrous ambition? Am I to baniſh from my mind a truth which is ſo forcibly impreſſed upon it? Am I to believe that a miracle has been wrought in favour of Bonaparte? I have a great reſpect for the Hon. Gentleman to whom the alluſion has been made on the ſubject of peace: but in this inſtance I cannot entertain any reſpect for him. Such a peace would indeed plunge the country into the moſt lamentable calamities; ſuch a peace would ſeal our ruin; and I perfectly agree with the Hon. Gentleman oppoſite to me, that ſuch a peace ſhould be conſigned to the management and ſuperintendance of other hands. I wiſh to call the attention of the Houſe of Commons to what theſe Gentlemen wiſh. They deſire a union with the French Republic; for under whatever ſhape, under whatever form ſhe preſents to the view, ſhe has a thouſand graces, a thouſand beauties. That, Sir, is their final, their ultimate hope. They do wiſh we ſhould conclude a peace, not in a ſpirit of jealouſy, not in a ſpirit of diſtruſt, taught by the melancholy experience of the laſt ten years; but that, in one word, we ſhould cordially fraternize with the Government of France.

Mr Grey ſaid, that after the plain and honeſt declaration of his principles which the Right Hon. Gentleman had now made, the public can be at no loſs to diſcover his real views; and if the Hon. Gentleman's friends go all the length he goes, the country will ſurely at length open their eyes to their true ſituation, and begin ſeriouſly to conſider

fider what they have to expect from the continuance of their adminiſtration. It was not affected by my Hon. Friend in the vague, indeterminate manner which the Right Hon: Gentleman inſinuates, that general confederacies were at all times, and in all circumſtances, unjuſtifiable or ruinous. He did not ſay that they might never be ſubſervient to important purpoſes, or that their object could never be preciſe or intelligible; but what he aſſerted was this, that confederacies, among the members of which there was no harmony of deſign, no concert in operation, no cordial wiſh for a common end, whoſe object was unintelligible, and whoſe aim was not explicit, were deſtructive to any State.—If France had ſeized ſome particular territority, and a few of the neighbouring States had united for the purpoſe of driving them from it, in this caſe their object would have been explicit, their wiſhes would have been directed to a ſimple point, and defection would have naturally excited ſurpriſe: But when the war, on the part of Auſtria, was from the firſt a war of aggrandizement, and when Pruſſia was induced to engage in it, from a temporary inattention to her intereſts, was it any thing extraordinary that defection ſoon took place, and that the ſpirit of confederacy was broken? If, having undertaken the defence of Holland, we had ſucceeded in protecting it againſt the French arms—if, having engaged to reſcue Belgium from the yoke of France, our efforts had been crowned with ſucceſs—if, having wiſhed to ſave Savoy from her graſp, we had obtained our end—if, deſiring to confine her dominions to the Rhine, we had accompliſhed our object—if, being anxious to drive her back within her ancient limits, we had gained our purpoſe—if we had been fortunate in any of theſe ſchemes, there would have been ſome colour of reaſon for gratulation; but under the actual ſtate of circumſtances, it is the height of abſurdity to talk of ſucceſs. Mr Grey concluded with giving his hearty aſſent to the motion.

Mr Dundas ſaid, he was extremely ſurpriſed the debate upon this ſubject ſhould have been protracted to ſo late an hour, conceiving, as he did, that the queſtion lay in a very narrow compaſs. The Hon. Gentlemen, however, on the other ſide of the Houſe, had found means to lengthen the diſcuſſion, by introducing a large quantity of extraneous matter which had no connection with the papers before the Houſe. The Hon. Gentleman, he ſaid, in calling upon the Houſe to addreſs his Majeſty, had taken them by ſurpriſe, ſince he had not ſtated to his notice the object of his motion, whilſt he profeſſed his ignorance of the ſubject, the Houſe having refuſed to grant certain papers he had moved for: and it was ſomewhat curious the Hon. Gentleman ſhould found his motion upon thoſe very papers the Houſe had refuſed. Much had been ſaid concerning the diſtruſt with which the conduct of Auſtria ought to be viewed, but not a word of the inſincerity of Bonaparte. The Hon. Gentlemen on the other ſide, were perfectly willing to give him every credit for ſincerity, whilſt the Emperor was to be watched with continual ſuſpicion. The treaty, however, with Auſtria would only extend till March, when it would remain to be determined, according to circumſtances, whether it ought to be renewed, whilſt the ſecond inſtalment, of which the Hon. Gentleman had ſaid ſo much, was not yet paid. When he heard peace, he ſaid, re-echoed in that Houſe, he thought it worth while to aſk, how it was to be obtained? It ſeemed, however, from the aſſertion of thoſe Hon. Gentlemen, our ſituation was ſuch, that we muſt have peace upon any terms. Suppoſing this was really the caſe, he thought it might as well be kept from the knowledge of the enemy. What ſort of policy was that which publicly proclaimed our diſtreſs, and thereby increaſed the humiliation of our condition, and the harſhneſs of the terms upon which that peace was to obtained? We were not yet, however, reduced to that ſituation; but did it, he would aſk, become that Houſe to interfere in the detail with the queſtion of peace or war? If they were diſſatisfied with the conduct or continuance of a war, the proper mode of proceeding would be, to addreſs his Majeſty to remove from his Councils thoſe Miniſters, in whom that Houſe could no longer repoſe confidence—but they ought not to enter into the details, and attempt to adviſe

as to the mode and manner in which peace was to be made, or war conducted. An Hon. Gentleman had aſſerted, that the treaty with the Emperor was not ſigned until five or ſix days after the battle of Marengo. This fact he did not mean to diſpute; but this much was certain, that the treaty was ſigned before he had any information of that battle. The Hon. Gentleman, however, was a very Iago for ſuſpicions, and it might be a difficult taſk to drive thoſe ſuſpicions from his mind. The Emperor, he contended, had ſhewn no diſpoſition to enter into a ſeparate treaty with France, although the latter had held out great inducements to influence him to commence a ſeparate negociation; he had, however, withſtood every temptation, and ſtill remained firm to his engagements; nor did the Count St Julien poſſeſs any powers to negociate a preliminary treaty. This, indeed, was the only point in queſtion, but it required ſome pains to extricate it from the heap of rubbiſh with which it had been covered. The queſtion was, he ſaid, whether we were to accept the terms offered by Bonaparte or not? He did not deny that Bonaparte perfectly underſtood the intereſts of France, and doubtleſs negociated in the true ſpirit of thoſe intereſts. But was it to be inferred from thence, that we were to concede to him the knowledge alſo of the intereſts of England, and a wiſh confer benefits upon this country. A motion inculcating ſuch a line of conduct, was ſurely prepoſterous and abſurd. After making ſeveral numerous remarks, particularly upon the phalanx on the other ſide of the Houſe, which cauſed repeated burſts of laughter, he concluded with obſerving, that he oppoſed the motion, becauſe he conceived it would neither add to the intereſts, the glory, or the happineſs of Britain.

Mr Sheridan, in reply, ſaid, he had ſcarcely ever heard a ſpeech of greater effect than that of the Right Hon. Gentleman. It was, however, ſomewhat ill-timed; the hour of calamity was not the period for the ſportive effuſions of wit. He had juſt been informed, he ſaid, it was confirmed that the Ruſſian fleet was, at this moment, hoſtilely demanding at Conſtantinople a remuneration of the expence incurred by their expedition to the Mediterranean. He ſaid, the Miniſters themſelves had confeſſed the Emperor of Germany was not to be truſted, ſince it appeared, from what the Right Hon. Gentleman had ſaid, that the ſecond inſtallment was kept back, and was not intended to be paid until it was obſerved whether he would fulfil his engagements. He denied having laid down any general principle, but contended he merely applied his arguments to the ſubject immediately under conſideration, reaſoning upon the circumſtances by which that was to be judged. He then concluded with a brief recapitulation of his former arguments.

The Houſe then divided,

For the motion,	85
Againſt it,	156
Majority,	—— 121

Adjourned at half paſt ten o'clock.

Importation of Corn.

4. The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee to conſider further of bounties for the importation of corn, when the following reſolutions were adopted:

That on every quarter of peaſe imported into the port of London, or other principal ports of the kingdom, before the 1ſt day of October 1801, a bounty ſhall be given equal to the ſum by which the average price in London, publiſhed in the Gazette in the third week after its importation, ſhall be no leſs than 75s.

On every quarter of beans, as above 55s.

On every quarter of oats, weighing 264 lbs. 40s.—And,

On every quarter of barley, weighing 352 lbs., 50s.

The report was brought up, and the Committee ordered to be reſumed to-morrow.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Nov. 14. Lord Grenville, purſuant to his notice of yeſterday, laid before the houſe certain papers relative to the preſent high price of proviſions, which were ordered to be printed. His lordſhip then, after apologiſing for the abſence of a noble lord (Liverpool), who had in contemplation an object of conſiderable importance to ſubmit on the ſubject of the preſent ſcarcity, but which

which he truſted would be in time on Monday next, moved that a ſelect committee be appointed to take into conſideration the ſaid papers, and to enquire into the cauſes of the preſent high price of proviſions.

The motion was thereupon agreed to, and a committee, compoſed of 15 noblemen, accordingly appointed,

Lord Holland, after a few deſultory obſervations relative to the papers on the table, concerning the late negotiation with France, complained that miniſters had neglected to lay before the houſe papers of equal, if not ſuperior, magnitude with them; he meant thoſe concerning the treaty between the Auſtrian government and that of France, ſigned by St Julien. His reaſon for ſtamping ſuch importance upon thoſe papers, proceeded from the peruſal of thoſe juſt laid on the table by the noble Lord himſelf, containing the laſt correſpondence between us and the French government. By theſe it appeared, that all further communication was abruptly broken off, and his majeſty's miniſters had reſolved on this now calamitous and bloody war; and that they had reſolved on it, becauſe they would not make a ſeparate peace, and becauſe they would maintain inviolably their faith with their ally of Auſtria.

At a period ſo far back as laſt June, the houſe of Auſtria had in contemplation a ſeparate peace; for that purpoſe they ſent their miniſter, count St Julien, to Paris, who negotiated it, and ſigned, on the part of his court, the preliminaries, which the councils of Auſtria afterward thought proper to reject. It is now notorious that theſe very preliminaries have again formed the baſis of another negociation, and that this country is not to be included in its object. Where it is ſo evident then that we are left to carry on the war alone, by the faithleſſneſs of the cabinet of Vienna, why be ſo abſurd as to inſiſt on the poſition of not making a ſeparate peace? for whether Auſtria voluntarily, or againſt its will, makes a ſeparate peace with France, the effect to us will be the ſame; and we are no longer to conſider that ſtate, who either cannot or will not conſider us. He therefore moved, "That an addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, praying that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to order copies of the negociation, and the papers relative thereto, which occurred at Paris, ſince the 1ſt of June 1800, between the court of Vienna and the French republic, relative to a peace between the two powers, to be laid before the houſe."

Lord Grenville expreſſed himſelf not at all ſurprized at the motion made by the noble lord, the object of which was, if poſſible, to reduce the impreſſion of indignation fixed in the public mind this day, at the peruſal of the papers now before the houſe, containing the recent correſpondence between France and this country, concerning a ſeparate peace: and that ſuch an attempt ſhould be made by that noble lord, ſtill leſs ſurpriſed him, the more eſpecially when he conſidered him as the only advocate the French government had in that houſe. The negociation entered into, and the preliminaries ſigned by the count St Julien, were not recognized by the Auſtrian cabinet, and therefore as by that circumſtance they fell to the ground as waſte paper, any production of them he held futile; that miniſter had no ſuch powers as he executed, nor no ſuch authority as he aſſumed from his court. He ſhould therefore reſiſt the motion.

Lord Holland, in a ſpeech of ſome warmth, replied: he denied being the advocate of the French government, and inſiſted that the count St Julien was duly authoriſed by his cabinet.

The motion, however, was negatived without a diviſion.

Dearth of Proviſions.

Dec. 2. The order of the day for ſummoning their Lordſhips being read,

The Duke of Bedford roſe to bring forward his promiſed motion. His Grace prefaced it with a ſpeech of ſome length, in which he principally expatiated upon the alarming ſituation of the country, with reſpect to the dearth and high prices of proviſions, in regard to which it was generally admitted that ſome immediate and efficacious meaſures ſhould be reſorted to. It was clear, he obſerved, on all hands, that there was not a ſufficient quantity of wheat in the kingdom for the conſumption of its inhabitants. The royal proclamation which Parliament had recommended the iſſue of, together with the example and exertions of perſons in the higher ranks of ſociety, he

truſted would have a very deſirable effect; but he conceived further meaſures to be neceſſary than thoſe already propoſed. He thought the expedient ſuggeſted by a Noble Earl, not then in his place, highly worthy of conſideration, namely, to adopt ſome regulations with reſpect to the conſumption of oats. He then adverted to the expedients of uſing various ſubſtitutes for wheaten flour, and obſerved, that whenever the exigency of the caſe called for the adoption of ſuch expedients, it was the duty of Parliament as far as it poſſibly could, to provide theſe, not only of the moſt palatable materials, but in quantities amply ſufficient for the purpoſe. He praiſed the patience and reſignation, the loyalty, and the attachment to Government, which the great body of the people had manifeſted on the preſent trying occaſion, and one of a ſimilar kind, which had not long ſince occurred; and he had every reaſon to expect a continuance of ſuch conduct on their part, when they ſaw the Legiſlative and higher claſſes of ſociety exerting themſelves to the utmoſt for their relief. He then proceeded to make ſome detailed obſervations upon the report of the Committee of the Commons, and the expedients ſuggeſted therein. With reſpect to that meaſure, he thought recommendation and example would be as ſerviceable, without their being liable to any of the objections of compulſion, and which idea he thought might be matter of ſpecific inſtruction to the Committee. He next adverted to the propoſed increaſe of the rates, which, in order to anſwer theſe demands, muſt neceſſarily be conſiderable, and entered into a variety of detailed calculations, to evince the expediency of giving, by a temporary law, to the Magiſtrates, a conſiderable power in thoſe concerns, as the individuals to whom ſuch relief was generally adminiſtered were not always the fitteſt objects for it, as many perſons in country towns, particularly ſuch as poor ſhopkeepers, and thoſe who were obliged to keep up a creditable appearance, were often greater objects of charity than the labourer or the peaſant. After dwelling upon theſe points ſomewhat in detail, his Grace concluded with moving, "That particular parts of the Commons report of the Committee, which he read, and appeared expreſsly to relate to the points he adverted to, be ſpecially referred to the conſideration of their Lordſhips Select Committee."

The Earl of Warwick took the opportunity of offering a few obſervations, apparently of a complexion ſimilar to thoſe he delivered on former occaſions. He touched upon the calamitous ſituation to which the poor, in ſome parts of the country, were reduced by the preſent ſcarcity: and upon the whole ſeemed to concur in the obſervations of the Noble Duke.

Lord Grenville, in the courſe of his anſwer to the Duke of Bedford, ſeemed to think the motion at beſt ſuperfluous. The report of the Commons had already been generally referred to the conſideration of their Lordſhips Committees, and to accede to the propoſition of the Noble Duke would appear as if the Houſe had given a decided opinion upon that particular part. He was happy in obſerving, that no part of what the Noble Mover had thrown out caſt the ſmalleſt reflection upon the Committee. On the contrary, and he moſt cordially agreed with his Grace, that they, with the exception of one, merited the higheſt applauſe for their attention and diligence. With reſpect to the meaſures in queſtion, he certainly thought that ſome Legiſlative meaſures were neceſſary; but in that view, he thought it would be better to wait until the propoſed bills, exhibiting the detailed modes of carrying ſuch into effect, ſhould arrive from the Commons. His Lordſhip entered into ſome calculations upon thoſe points, in the courſe of which he diſplayed much information on the code of poor laws, and parochial regulations.

The Earl of Suffolk was of opinion that ſomething was neceſſary to be done, to avert the impending evil, and obſerved upon the immenſe body of cavalry which was ſtill kept up, and which he ſeemed to think there was now no longer occaſion for. He ſtated there were no leſs than 29 regiments of light, beſides Hompſech's, and ſeveral regiments of heavy horſe; in one point of view theſe could ſtill be uſeful, and which expedient he had ſuggeſted on the firſt day of the ſeſſion, namely,

namely, that they might be employed in conveying fifh from different parts of the country to the metropolis.

The Duke of Bedford, after fpeaking very ably in explanation, confented to withdraw his motion.

Expedition to Holland, and Evacuation of Egypt.

The Earl of Suffolk, after drawing, generally, the attention of the Houfe to the tenor of thefe fubjects, and faying he intended *immediately* to move for the production of fome papers relative thereto, on which he feemed to announce his intention of fubfequently grounding fome propofitions; and touching on the propriety of inftituting fome enquiry into the affair, moved to addrefs his Majefty, to the end that there may be laid before the Houfe copies of the monthly returns of the regiments, &c. of the army ferving in Holland, from the 1ft of Auguft to the 1ft of December 1799.

Lord Grenville, after allowing the conftitutional right of Peers to bring forward motions of that kind, but contending for the propriety of giving fome previous notice of fuch an intention, feemed to entertain no objection to that juft made by the Noble Earl; he however muft obferve, that in acceding thereto, he in no degree precluded himfelf from ftating his objections to whatever the Noble Earl might have farther to bring forward on the fubject. The queftion on the motion was put and carried.

The Earl of Suffolk then moved for the production of a certain letter, which he averred to have been tranfmitted by Lord Elgin to Sir Sidney Smith, and to be the authority of the latter for his conduct, with refpect to the convention with General Kleber. After a few obfervations on the importance of this document, and a ftatement of his reafons for thinking fuch a one exifted, his Lordfhip, on its being fuggefted to him that no motion for a paper of fo indefinite a nature, without date, &c. could be entertained, moved for the production of copies of all the letters tranfmitted by Lord Elgin, his Majefty's ambaffador at Conftantinople, &c. to Sir W. S. Smith, relative to the convention with General Kleber, &c.

On the queftion being put,

Lord Grenville obferved, he held it his duty to give fuch a motion his decided negative; it muft be evident to the Houfe that the Ambaffador at Conftantinople could fend no fuch inftructions as thefe in the contemplation of the Noble Earl to a naval officer; their Lordfhips muft conceive upon what points communications between perfons fo circumftanced might turn. After fhortly purfuing this line of argument, and pronouncing a brilliant panegyric upon the profeffional character and fervices of Sir Sidney Smith, his Lordfhip faid he fhould refift the motion.

The queftion upon Lord Suffolk's motion, for the production of the letters, was afterwards put, and decided in the negative.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

Admiralty-Office, Nov. 29.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Frederick Watkins, Commander of his Majefty' Ship Nereide, to Evan Nepean, Efq.

Curacoa 15th Oct.

SIR,

BE pleafed to inform my Lords Commiffioners of the Admiralty, that I have thought it indifpenfably neceffary to fend thefe difpatches to England by my firft Officer, Lieut. Paul, to acquaint their Lordfhips of the furrender of the valuable ifland of Curacoa to his Majefty's Frigate under my command. I beg leave to tranfmit duplicates of all my letters to the Right Hon. Lord Seymour, and the Articles of Capitulation agreed between his excellency Johan Rudolph Lauffer and myfelf; as alfo Inventories of warlike-ftores, fhipping, &c. I hope their Lordfhips will fanction my conduct in taking poffeffion of this centrical and valuable ifland in his Majefty's name.

Lieutenant Paul I cannot recommend in too ftrong a language to their Lordfhips, for his zealous exertions during the

the whole of the ſiege: and for any further information he is perfectly able to deſcribe every thing their Lordſhips may be deſirous of knowing reſpecting Curacoa.

I have the honour to be, &c.

FRED. WATKINS.

Nereide, off Amſterdam, Sept. 14.

MY LORD,

Since ſending the laſt diſpatch of the 11th inſtant, Governor Johan Rudolph Lauffer has finally ſurrendered the iſland of Curacoa and its dependencies to his Majeſty's arms. Encloſed I have the honour of tranſmitting to your Lordſhip a copy of the terms of capitulation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

FRED. WATKINS.

Right Hon. Lord Hugh Seymour, &c.

[Here follow the Articles of Capitulation, by which it is agreed that Curacoa and its dependencies ſhall be placed under the protection of, and ſubmit to the Government of his Britannic Majeſty. That the inhabitants ſhall be ſecured in their perſons, property, and religion, "except ſuch as ſhall appear to belong to the ſubjects of the Powers now actually at war with Great Britain; ſuch property only excepted as was on board the veſſels in the harbour on the 10th inſt." All veſſels of war, artillery, &c. to be delivered for the uſe of the King. All debts due by the Government of the Iſland to be paid out of the revenue. No regulations to be made in the laws, except by mutual conſent, ſo long as the Iſland, &c. ſhall remain under the protection of his Majeſty: its inhabitants ſhall enjoy the ſame rights and privileges as his ſubjects in the Weſt Indies. The laws heretofore obſerved reſpecting property ſhall remain in full force.—Private. As it is impoſſible for the inhabitants of the ſaid Iſland and its dependencies, to ſubſiſt without a free intercourſe with the Spaniſh main, the ports of Curacoa and its dependencies ſhall be open to all Spaniſh veſſels.—Anſwer. Agreed to be allowed the ſame free trade as the Iſland of Jamaica.]

His Majeſty's Ship Nereide, Curacoa Harbour, Sept. 23.

MY LORD,

I have now the ſatisfaction to inform your Lordſhip, that the Engliſh colours are flying in this iſland, and that I have entered this harbour in conſequence of the total evacuation of the French forces laſt night. I am now arranging affairs in ſuch a manner as to tranquillize the minds of the inhabitants, and reſtore perfect peace, in the name of his Majeſty, in this valuable Iſland. I have been received with good faith; and will do my utmoſt in eſtabliſhing the ſecurity of the principal fortreſs till I receive your Lordſhip's anſwer for my further conduct. Encloſed I have the honour of tranſmitting to you an inventory of warlike ſtores, ammunition, &c. in the garriſon, except thoſe lately in poſſeſſion of the enemy, which I have not yet received the regular returns of, but have given the neceſſary orders. It was my intention to have ſent a farther diſpatch to your lordſhip by my remaining lieutenant, Mr James Hodgſon; but, I do not exactly conceive myſelf in a perfect ſtate of ſafety, without having perfect poſſeſſion of the principal fortreſs which commands the town, I have appointed him, with a party of my own men, to that command; his zeal, bravery, and univerſal ſteady conduct in any ſervice he is ordered on, makes my mind perfectly eaſy in doing ſo: he has been of the utmoſt ſervice in a new-erected battery in annoying the enemy, and indeed may be conſidered the principal cauſe of their retreat.—Lieut. Fitton, commanding the Active tender, I have much pleaſure in recommending to your Lordſhip's notice, from his activity and ſpirited conduct ſince he has joined me. From him, my Lord, you will receive material information as to all ſituations of the iſland, and its valuable harbour.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) F. WATKINS.

The Right Hon. Lord Hugh Seymour, &c. &c.

Extract of a letter from his Royal Highneſs the Archduke JOHN, to the Council of War at Vienna, dated Hauſ' Dec. 1. 1800.

According to the intention which I yeſterday communicated to the Council of War, I advanced this morning, before day-break, with three columns, in order to attack the enemy. We found them advantageouſly poſted on a riſing ground; and they defended themſelves with the greateſt obſtinacy. Our attacks

tacks were repeatedly repulſed; at length, however, our brave troops remained victorious, after ten hours reſiſtence on the part of the enemy, who diſputed the ground inch by inch, but who were compelled to abandon to us (in as far as I am at preſent informed) ſix pieces of cannon, and 800 priſoners.

Our out poſts are near Haag. From what I have been able to collect from the priſoners, the number of troops that oppoſed us amounted to three diviſions.

Thoſe who have particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves on this occaſion are the regiment of Lacy, which had three ſtaff officers wounded. Thoſe of Weczey and Banioſſcky huſſars, the 62th regiment of infantry, the 3d Battalion of Peterwardeiner and the Gradiſkaner, the frontier huſſars, and the artillerly.

Major-General Loppert, who commanded the van guard, and Captain Junger, of Weizey huſſars, at the head of his ſquadron, attacked and carried one of the enemy's batteries. Field-Maſhal-Lieutenant Klenau mentions his having paſſed the Danube, puſhed on as far as Arbach, made ſeveral priſoners, and inveſted Straubing and Ratiſbon. Major-General Mulery took at Landſhut, a company of French grenadiers and three officers. Our loſs in wounded is not inconſiderable. I ſhall ſend a detailed account of it, as well as of the whole affair, as ſoon as circumſtances enable me to do ſo.

Downing-Street, Dec. 20.

Diſpatches, of which the following are extracts and copies, have been received from William Wikgham, Eſq; by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

Extract of a letter from William Wickham, Eſq; to the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, dated head quarters, Amuſing, Nov. 30. 1800.

ON the 28th, after I had written my diſpatch from Eggenfenden, the head-quarters were removed to Maſſing on the Rodt.

The head-quarters were laſt night at Neumark, and I arrived here this day about twelve o'clock; the roads being ſtill in a moſt dreadful ſtate, a great part of the army is ſtill behind.

On the Archduke's arrival here, he found the enemy in force on the heights immediatey in front of the town.

The tete-de-pont of Waſſerbourg was attacked yeſterday, and the enemy repulſed with ſome loſs, after having entered the abbatis in front of the work.

Head-quarters, Haag, Dec. 2. 1800.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to ſend your Lordſhip the incloſed copy of a report I have this day received from his Serene Highneſs the Prince of Condé, containing an account of the attack which the enemy made yeſterday on a part of his Serene Highneſs's Corps, commanded by the Duke of Enghien, in front of Roſenheim.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WILLIAM WICKHAM.

The Right Hon. Lord Grenville, &c.

Account of the Action at Roſenheim, on the 1ſt of December 1800.

Our advanced poſts, on the left ſide of the Inn, were attacked this day at noon; their right had been abſolutely uncovered for three days paſt, and the enemy was already on the banks of that ſide of the river; the advanced poſts, commanded by the Duke d'Enghien, were engaged upwards of four hours, diſputing the ground inch by inch: the whole corps was not aſſembled on the right ſide of the Inn before five o'clock. A pretty ſtrong column of the enemy having marched out of the town, it was allowed to advance till within proper diſtance, when the Prince Condé ordered all the batteries to fire upon it at once; this fire, well directed and well ſuſtained, compelled the column to retreat into the town immediately. Lieut.-Colonel de Sartig, of the engineers, protected by the fire of the artillery, broke down the bridge, but in ſuch a manner that it could promptly be re-eſtabliſhed, if, as it is hoped, it ſhould be neceſſary.

Our loſs is very ſmall; that of the enemy muſt have been more conſiderable. An artillery-man was wounded by the ſide of the Duke d'Angoulême. No officers are known as yet to have been wounded, except Mr de Vaſſe, Adjutant to the Duke d'Angoulême, and the engineer de Caſtre.

Head-quarters, Haag, Dec 2. 1800.

MY LORD,

The march of General Kienmayer towards

towards the Iſer, and the direction which the whole army had at firſt taken towards Landſhut, having drawn a conſiderable part of General Moreau's force towards Aerding, the heights between Ampfing and Haag had been occupied by one ſingle diviſion under General Ney.

In the courſe of laſt night, however, General Moreau had reinforced his poſition with two more diviſions, and had taken the command of the whole himſelf.

Yeſterday at day-break the heights were attacked. After an obſtinate reſiſtence on the part of the enemy, they were carried in ſucceſſion as far as the hill on the ſide of Ramſau, where the troops were obliged to halt, from exceſſive fatigue, about ſix in the evening.

In the night General Moreau abandoned this place, and retired to his old poſition at Hohenlinden and Aerding.

The whole ground, from Ampfing to Ramſau, was particularly favourable to the enemy, and conſiſted in heights covered with thick woods, and interſected by deep marſhy vallies, where the Auſtrian cavalry could not poſſibly act.

The Auſtrians took eight hundred priſoners, and two pieces of cannon — the cannon were taken with four others, by the huſſars of Veſey, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves very much during the whole of the affair, throwing themſelves into the woods, in places where it was thought impoſſible for cavalry to have penetrated. The other four pieces of cannon were retaken by a charge of the enemy's grenadiers, there not having been time to ſend a ſufficient force to ſupport the the huſſars.

The loſs of the Auſtrians is computed at near fifteen hundred men in killed, wounded, and priſoners. General Moreau, is ſaid by the priſoners to have received a muſket-ball through his cloak.

The Archduke was on horſeback twelve hours, and ſlept on a hovel in the heights.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. WICKHAM.

The Right Hon. Lord Grenville, &c.

Downing-Street, Dec. 23.

A Diſpatch of which the following is an extract, dated Head Quarters, Muhldorf on the Inn, Thurſday, 4th December 1800, has been received from W. Wickham, Eſq; by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

The army marched in the night of Tueſday, and before day-break yeſterday morning, towards Hohenlinden in three columns; the centre along the great road to Munich, which paſſes through Hohenlinden: the right and left in the woods, on each ſide of the great road.

The corps of General Kienmayer, which was deſtined to take the enemy in flank, marched from Dorfen in the direction of Schwaben.

The columns ought all to have arrived at their deſtination a little before day-break, or at the lateſt between eight and nine o'clock; but from a heavy fall of ſnow and ſleet, which continued all night and the greater part of the morning, the centre column only was at its deſtination at eight o'clock, whilſt both the left and right were ſtill conſiderably behind; and the left, under General Riſch had, beſides, loſt its way, and marched to the left towards Eberſberg, inſtead of turning to the right, in the direction of Hohenlinden.

In this ſtate of things it appears, that the diviſion of General Richepance pierced between the left and the centre about nine o'clock, got upon the great road behind the centre, and fell upon the left flank, and rear of that column at the time that it had formed in front, and had juſt begun to attack the enemy's poſition.

I have not yet been able to obtain any accurate account of what paſſed afterwards; but it ſeems that the diſorder ſoon became irretrievable, and that the retrat towards the heights of Ramſau was made with very heavy loſs, particularly in artillery. Generals Spamorchi and Loppert are priſoners. I have not yet heard of the loſs of any other officers of the ſame rank.

Gen. Kienmayer was attacked on his march by two diviſions from Aerding, and ſuffered alſo ſeverely in his retreat, which he made upon Iſen in good order, on learning the diſaſter that had befallen the main army.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The following is the ſubſtance of a Review of the preſent ſtate of the Republic, publiſhed on the 22d November, by order of the Chief Conſul. After commenting upon the preſent conſtitution, it notes the two letters ſeverally written by Buonaparte to the Emperor of Germany, and to the King of England, on the ſubject of peace: that Auſtria mingled ſome hopes with its refuſal, but England repelled them with invectives and reproaches. From the indignation thus inſpired in France, "ſprang the principles of that energy which produced our laſt victories." The review next notices the rebellion in the Weſt, and its ſuppreſſion; the ſteps taken with reſpect to Emigrants; the formation of a civil code; the ſtate of public inſtruction, hoſpitals, manufactures, fine arts, roads, and navigations. "Our ſucceſſes in the war have exceeded our hopes: Four armies, all victorious, extend in an uninterupted chain from the line formed by the Pruſſian neutrality to the very centre of Italy; maſters of the two banks of the Danube, and of the Po, they occupy, by their detachments, the borders of the Adriatic and Tuſcany. Peace alone can give a completion and ſolidity to the ſucceſſes they have already obtained." It adverts to Malta and Egypt, obſerving that "the genius of France has ſaved the army of the Eaſt from the execution of a convention which would have thrown it into the chains of England." The new Government had collected the ſhattered remnants of its navy "and is preparing for the re-eſtabliſhment of its glory; and although it was not able to keep up the neceſſary communications with the colonies, yet Government has carefully preſerved the property which bound them to France, and is ſilently preparing the means by which they may be reſtored to tranquillity, to induſtry and to proſperity." It refers to the convention with America, and the inſtitution of equitable prize laws; and, alluding to the negociations at Luneville, adds, "in the preſent uncertainty, prudence preſcribes to France not to permit herſelf to be amuſed by an empty ſhew of negociation; ſhe will ſupport her propoſitions with all the force of her arms." If we do not enjoy peace, we have to accuſe only that Power which, unaffected by the diſaſters of the Continent, is anxious only to cement, with the blood of nations, its empire over the ſeas, and its monopoly in every part of the world. (Signed)

BONAPARTE, Chief Conſul.
MARAT, Secretary.

The Chief Conſul has ordered that the 7000 Ruſſian priſoners here ſhall be dreſſed in the uniform of their reſpective regiments, and reſtored to the Emperor.

GERMANY.

Accounts from Cuxhaven ſtate, that on the 21ſt of November a body of Pruſſian troops, conſiſting of 1860 infantry of the regiment of Schladen, and of 60 cavalry, entered that town. They came from Minden and paſſed through Bremen. The town of Stade, ſituated near the Elbe, is alſo occupied by five battalions of Pruſſian troops. It appears to be the object of his Pruſſian Majeſty to ſecure the navigation both of the Elbe and Weſer; and this is done under the pretext of guaranteeing the free navigation of the ſeas, and the protection of neutral ſhips. His Majeſty ſeems not to be ſatisfied with what has been done to give him ſatisfaction reſpecting the Pruſſian ſhip lately captured by an Engliſh man of war; nor is he much pleaſed with the city of Lubeck, which has refuſed to pay the full ſum his Majeſty thought proper to demand from it.

Seat of the War.

In our laſt, we noticed the preparations that were making on all ſides for the renewal of hoſtilities. The conteſt as was to be expected, has been obſtinate, and the conſequences appear to be ſerious. The following outline will enable our readers to form ſome idea of them.

On the 24th of November the commandant of a detachment of Angereau's army, conſiſting of Batavian levies, having ſummoned the Mentz troops to evacuate Aſchaffenburg; the latter refuſed, attacked the Batavians immediately, and repulſed them with the loſs (as the French acknowledge) of 250 men: on the 25th, however, the French, having been reinforced, took poſſeſſion of Aſchaffenburg by capitulation. This af-

fair was ſucceeded by ſeveral ſharp ſkirmiſhes on the 26th and 27th; and on the 28th a diviſion of the French army entered Wurtzburg. Being thus in poſſeſſion of both banks of the Main, Angereau, fixed his head quarters at Schweinfurt, evidently intending to preſs as expeditiouſly as poſſible on the frontiers of Bohemia, for the purpoſe of occupying the attention of the Archduke Charles and his new levies, while Moreau advanced into Auſtria by the route of Bavaria; and while Lecourbe, aſſiſted by the army of the Griſons, endeavoured to drive the Imperialiſts from the Tyrol, and thereby cut off the communication between the Imperial forces in Germany and Italy.

Intelligence has alſo been received from his Royal Highneſs the Archduke John, dated Haun, December 1ſt, 1800, intimating that he advanced that morning with three columns, in order to attack the enemy. He found them advantageouſly poſted on a riſing ground; and they defended themſelves with the greateſt obſtinacy. His attacks were repeatedly repulſed; at length, however, his brave troops remained victorious after ten hours reſiſtance on the part of the enemy, who diſputed the ground inch by inch, but who were at laſt compelled to abandon it, leaving behind them ſix pieces of cannon, and eight hundred priſoners.

But the moſt deciſive action was fought by General Moreau on the 3d inſtant near Hohenlinden, the reſult of which was, that "he had taken about 80 pieces of cannon, and 200 baggage waggons, 10,000 priſoners, including a great number of officers, among whom were three generals. The purſuit laſted till night. The General eſtimates the loſs of the French ſoldiers at 2000 men killed, wounded, or taken priſoners. That of the enemy he ſays is incalculable. The battle was very general, as there was not a corps in the French army which was not engaged, and the ſame with the Auſtrians. There was much ſnow during the battle. The corps of General Lecourbe, which on the 10th had taken poſſeſſion of Roſenheim, was ordered to cover the Inn, and to defend all the paſſes of the Tyrol.

We alſo refer to London Gazette Intelligence, p. 838, 9.

ITALY.

So late as the 24th of November hoſtilities had not commenced in Italy. The head quarters of General Beſſegarde were ſtill at Verona. Leghorn was blockaded by Engliſh frigates. In conſequence of an arrangement between the Pope, the French, and the Neapolitan Generals, it appears that the troops of the latter nation were to fall back towards their own frontiers. Romagna, and the dutchy of Urbino were threatened with inſurrection. The unfortunate inhabitants of Arezzo, it is ſaid, have principally taken refuge in theſe countries.

TURKEY.

By intelligence from Buchareſt of the 25th of October, it is related that the troops of Paſswan Oglou attacked thoſe of the Porte on the 19th of that month with ſuch violence, that a total defeat throughout the whole line enſued. The main body under the command of Placi Pacha has been entirely diſperſed. The troops of Paſswan Oglou have carried off the military cheſt, nine pieces of cannon, and all the ſtores and proviſions of the Ottoman army, whoſe loſs in killed and wounded is very conſiderable. Fears are entertained leſt Paſswan Oglou ſhould enter Wallachia and lay the capital under contribution, where all is in conſternation. The Prince has diſpoſed his troops on the banks of the Danube, to prevent the paſſage of the river, and he has beſides a conſiderable body of troops at Buchareſt, with which he hopes to defend himſelf.

EGYPT.

The French have kept up a conſiderable intercourſe along the coaſt of Egypt by means of ſmall veſſels called "*Germs*," ſome of which it appears had recently been taken, and others deſtroyed by the boats of the Tigre. The accounts from our ſquadron on the Coaſt of Egypt ſtate, that Sir Sidney Smith, determined to attempt the deſtruction of the numerous tranſports and other veſſels at Alexandria, had obtained from Mr Spurling, the Engliſh naval architect at Rhodes, ſeveral bomb-veſſels, and was collecting others.

Menou on the other hand is indefatigable in his exertions to ſtrengthen his poſitions in Egypt. Kleber has beg-

begun to form lines round Alexandria. Thefe Menou is completing and improving by redoubts and batteries. When finifhed, the French think that the fortifications will be able to refift any force that can be brought againft them. Several of the Beys have joined the French. The Grand Vizier is ftill encamped near Jaffa. It is reported that Ghezzar Pacha is dead. It feems to be at length determined that government is to employ the force under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie againft the French in Egypt.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Ruffia has not only laid an embargo on near 300 Britifh fhips in the ports of Peterfburg, Riga, Revel, and Cronftadt, but has taken out their feamen, difperfed them into the interior of his country, and imprifoned their commanders; befides fequeftrating Britifh property on fhore, placing feals on all warehoufes where Englifh goods were depofited, and obliging the owners to enter into recognizances, to take inventories of their effects, and report the fame to the government.

The Emperor, in excufe for this proceeding, has fent an official note to all the foreign miniflers at Peterfburgh, of which the following is the fubftance: The Peterfburg Court Gazette of *Nov.* 7, in reference to this extraordinary conduct, publifhed the following order: "Whereas we have learned that the ifland of Malta, lately in the poffeffion of the French, has been furrendered to the Englifh troops, but as it is yet uncertain whether the agreement entered into on the 30th *Dec.* 1798, will be fulfilled, according to which, this ifland, after its capture, is to the Order of St John of Jerufalem, of which his Majefty the Emperor of all the Ruffias is Grand Maffer, his Imperial Majefty being determined to defend his rights, has been pleafed to command that an embargo fhall be laid on all Englifh fhips in the ports of his Empire, till the above mentioned convention fhall be fulfilled."

The Emperor has alfo fent an official note to all the foreign miniflers at Peterfburg, of which the following is the fubftance: "That on mounting his throne he found his States involved in a war, provoked by a great nation, which had fallen into diffolution; that conceiving the coalition a mere meafure of prefervation, this motive induced him to join it; that he did not at that time think it neceffary to adopt the fyftem of an armed neutrality on fea, for the protection of commerce, not doubting but that the fincerity of his allies, and their reciprocal intereffs, would be fufficient to fecure the flag of the Northern Powers from infult. But that being difappointed in his expectation by the perfidious enterprizes of a great power, which had fought to enchain the liberty of the feas by capturing Danifh convoys, the independence of the maritime powers of the North appeared to him to be openly menaced. He confequently confiders it a meafure of neceffity to have recourfe to an armed neutrality, the fuccefs of which was acknowledged in the time of the American war."

The following letter affords no fmall degree of confolation to the friends of the unfortunate Britifh fubjects confined in Ruffia.

Britifh Prifoners in Ruffia.

Sir,

Various reports having been circulated refpecting the unfortunate Britifh fubjects now in Ruffia, I fend you the following authentic information.

The perfons of the Britifh merchants have hitherto remained unmolefted; and what ready money they had in their poffeffion has not been feized; but their warehoufes are fealed, and all their property is under fequeftration. All the Britifh fhips and their cargoes are feized by the Ruffian government. The captains and crews are marched into the interior of the country, in companies of one captain and ten or twelve feamen. They are diftributed in about a hundred different towns, at 100 to 1000 miles diftance from the capital. The Ruffian government allows for their fubfiftence daily five copeaks in money (about three halfpence) a fmall meafure of rye flour, and one of buck wheat.

My brother and fome other Britifh merchants, at St Petersburgh, advanced about forty thoufand rubles (a ruble is about half-a-crown) for their better accommodation, from which he furnifhed every captain two hundred rubles for the ufe of himfelf and ten men, and

bought for every man a ſheep's-ſkin coat, a fur cap, a ſaſh, a pair of gloves, ſome warm ſhoes, and two pair of ſtockings. Kibitkas, or common carts of the country are bought for moſt of the captains, and ſome old men; the reſt walk, and the peaſants furniſh horſes for the baggage. On the 21ſt of November, fifty captains, and five hundred ſailors were thus diſpatched from St Peterſburgh, and the remainder were daily ſetting off on their melancholy journey.

STEPHEN SHARP,
Conſul-general, in Ruſſia.

No. 73, *Gower ſtreet, Dec.* 17.

The convention of the four Northern Powers for the maintenance of an armed neutrality is reported to be already ſigned.

AMERICA.

By accounts received 25th October, we are informed, that the election of Preſident had been poſtponed to the 15th of November; and it was generally believed that Mr Jefferſon would have the majority of votes in his favour. The inſurrection of the Negroes in Virginia and North Carolina had been entirely ſuppreſſed.

EAST INDIES.

Recent communications from the Preſidency of Bombay, received overland, ſtate, that the Jeypoor Rajah ſtill maintained a very hoſtile poſition. He had entered the province of Aghmere with a numerous army, carrying the black flag, and an immenſe train of artillery. In the month of April laſt, his Highneſs the Peſhwa ordered the principal part of his army to ſtop the progreſs of the Rajah, and give him battle, aſſiſted at the ſame time with ſeveral battalions, under the command of Major Palman, who was directed to co-operate with the Mahratta army. The action took place at day-break, on the 14th of April, upon the plains, a little diſtance from Jeypaor, which ended in a very complete and decided victory on the part of the Mahrattas. The Rajah was preſſed ſo cloſely in his retreat, that all his artillery fell into the hands of the conquerors, together with the principal part of his baggage and camp-equipage. Great rejoicings have taken place at Poonah in conſequence of this victory.

LONDON.

Dec. 3. His Majeſty in Council, in compliance with the requeſt of the two Houſes of Parliament, and out of tender concern for the welfare of the people, iſſued his Royal Proclamation, exhorting all perſons who have the means of procuring other food than corn, to uſe the ſtricteſt economy in the uſe of every kind of grain, abſtaining from paſtry, reducing the conſumption of bread in their reſpective families, at leaſt one-third, and upon no account to allow it "to exceed one quartern loaf for each perſon in each week;" and alſo all perſons keeping horſes, eſpecially thoſe for pleaſure, to reſtrict their conſumption of grain as far as circumſtances will admit.

13. Between 9 and 10 o'clock three footpads ſtopped a poſtchaiſe, in which were three gentlemen, on the road between Shooter's-hill and Blackheath, whom they robbed to nearly the amount of 100l. Mr Taylor, of Crayford, happening to paſs on horſeback immediately after, at the requeſt of the gentlemen, purſued, and having watched the robbers into a wood between Charlton and Woolwich, rode off to inform the commandant of that garriſon of the circumſtance, who immediately ordered detachments of the Royal Horſe Artillery to ſurround and patrole the ſkirts of the wood, while parties of the Foot Artillery entered it in ſearch of the offenders, who were ſoon ſecured without reſiſtance, having firſt depoſited their booty and ſix brace of piſtols in a ditch, where they were found by one of the gunners. When ſtripped of their diſguiſe, they were of good appearance, the eldeſt not more than 23 years old. Eleven of the piſtols were loaded, and ſeveral cartridges, balls, and ſlugs, were found upon theſe fellows, who are ſuppoſed to have ſhot the guard of the Dover coach, as mentioned laſt month.

EDINBURGH.

Dec. 2. The ſhip Fanny, is arrived at Greenock with Indian meal and corn, for the Friendly Societies. By her we learn, that the yellow fever was almoſt entirely abated in Maryland. In the ſpace of three months, from 1ſt Auguſt, 1200 perſons had fallen victims to its ravages.

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In the courſe of the month, ſeveral other veſſels laden with corn &c. for the different Societies of Edinburgh, Glaſgow and Greenock, have arrived ſafe.

Dec. 18. On Thurſday fortnight, a party of the medical ſtudents at Aberdeen performed the play of the Robbers, by Schiller, with the farce of the Apprentice, in the Theatre there, for the benefit of the Lunatic Hoſpital. The teſtimony of a brilliant and crowded audience was given in continual plaudits, to a ſet of Gentlemen, who manifeſted through the whole of the performance evident marks of genius and induſtry.

Saturday a chimney ſweeper fell from a houſe in the Caſtle upon the pavement in the Square, and was killed on the ſpot. He has left a wife and five children.

25. Early on Saturday morning an alarming fire broke out in a wright's ſhop at Dunfermline.—The flames had burnt through the roof before the fire was diſcovered, and threatened extenſive deſtruction on each ſide. A number of the townspeople ſoon aſſembled, and exerted themſelves in a very uncommon manner, ſo that by ſix o'clock it was quite got under.

On the 30th, there were 250 bolls of Lothian Oatmeal in Edinburgh market, which ſold at 45s. 42s. 6d. and 42s. per boll. Beſt retail price per peck 2s. 9½d. Second, 2s. 9d. Third, 2s. 7½d. There were alſo 93 bolls of Peaſe and Barley Meal in market, which ſold from 28s. to 30s. per boll.

Since Wedneſday laſt, ſixteen veſſels have arrived at Grangemouth from the Baltic, &c. with grain.

On Friday night, during a freſh gale and thick ſnow ſhower, the ſhip Elbing, of Elbing, Peter Hanſen maſter, was forced upon the rocks to the eaſtward of Seafield Tower, near Kinghorn, where ſhe now lies.

The Dean of Guild Court laſt week fined the proprietor of a new tenement in Potter-row, and his builder, in twenty guineas, for attempting to build a ſtorey higher than their warrant authoriſed. Part of this building had been blown down in a violent gale of wind a few days before, owing to which accident, the Court alſo found it neceſſary, to order a conſiderable part of it to be taken down and rebuilt.

Freſh Herrings at Burntiſland are now 21s. per cran; an object that ſhould induce fiſhermen from any part of Great Britain to reſort to the Forth Fiſhery.

Preſbytery of Edinburgh.

On Wedneſday, December 31. the Preſbytery of Edinburgh met here, when they unanimouſly agreed to conſtitute the parish of St Andrew's, in this city, a collegiate charge.

Dr Hunter ſaid, he wiſhed to call the attention of the Preſbytery to a matter of very great importance; what he alluded to was, the profanation of the Lord's day. It was the duty of every minister, and indeed of every friend to religion, to prevent as much as poſſible the profanation of the Sabbath; but he had obſerved of late ſome practices prevailing in this city and neighbourhood, which ought not, in his opinion, to be tolerated. He ſaid he would confine himſelf at preſent to two of theſe. One was the running of ſtage coaches, many of which ſet out from Edinburgh, and others returned to it, on the Sabbath day, and frequently at the very hours when the people were going to church or returning from it. This, he thought, was moſt indecent, and certainly was a flagrant abuſe of the Sabbath.—The other matter of which he complained was, the driving of cattle into the city on the Lord's day, a practice alike indecent and unneceſſary. To check theſe, he propoſed that the miniſters in the Preſbytery ſhould uſe their influence, by exhortation, admonition, &c. but, in addition, it might alſo be proper to apply to the Lord Advocate to interpoſe his authority.

Having moved to this effect, ſeveral members of the Preſbytery delivered their opinions, and all acquieſced in the juſtice of Dr Hunter's obſervations, and the propriety of his motion. A Committee was accordingly appointed to draw up a memorial to be laid before the Lord Advocate upon the ſubject.

High Court of Juſticiary.

Monday 29. came on before the Court the trial of *Richard Brucop*, accuſed

cuſed of theft. The libel ſtates four different acts of theft, viz. picking a cheſt of drawers in the houſe of Nicol Watſon, change-keeper near the Green Tree, Leith, on the 22d of July laſt, and taking therefrom about 30l. Sterling—Breaking open a cheſt of drawers in the houſe of John Fairgrieve, change-keeper, Leith Walk, on the 17th of Auguſt laſt, and ſtealing a quantity of wearing apparel, the property of Janet Fairgrieve, his daughter—Forcing open a cheſt of drawers in the houſe of William Wilſon, gardener at Stockbridge, on the 18th of Auguſt, and ſtealing therefrom about 26l. Sterling—And picking the lock of a cheſt in the houſe of George Binnie, change-keeper at Coltbridge, on the 20th of Auguſt, and ſtealing various articles of wearing apparel.

The Jury returned their verdict at ten o'clock on Tueſday, unanimouſly finding the pannel *Guilty* of the crimes charged. The Court pronounced ſentence, ordaining the pannel to be hanged at the ordinary place of execution on Wedneſday the 11th of February next.

The Court then proceeded to the trial of *Lachlan Love*, late a private in the 1ſt or Argyleſhire regiment of North Britiſh militia, accuſed of breaking into the ſhop of Andrew Carmichael, ſhoemaker in Newbigging, Muſſelburgh, and carrying off twenty pieces of leather, in the month of March laſt.

The Jury gave in their verdict, finding the libel *proven*; but, on account of his former good character, and other alleviating circumſtances, unanimouſly recommended him to mercy. The Court pronounced ſentence, ordaining the priſoner to be hanged at the ordinary place of execution on Wedneſday the 11th of February next.

The Court proceeded to the trial of *John Inglis*, labourer, accuſed of having, on the night of the 2d of July, or early in the morning of the 3d of that month, feloniouſly ſtolen or carried off, from a park near Preſton, a grey horſe, the property of Sir John Callander, Bart. of Weſtertoun, which he afterwards ſold to George Hamilton, carter, in the Grafsmarket. The pannel pled *guilty*, in conſequence of which, and its being his firſt offence, the Lord Advocate reſtricted the libel to an arbitrary puniſhment. The Jury were incloſed in the robing-room; and having returned a verdict of *guilty*, in conſequence of his own confeſſion, the Court ordained him to be tranſported beyond ſeas for ſeven years.

Thereafter came on the trial of *Peter Anderſon*, accuſed of theft. The libel charges him with having, on the night between the 29th and 30th days of November laſt, feloniouſly broke open a window in the houſe of Robert Hunter, grocer in Dalkeith, and having entered the houſe, of ſtealing from the till 12s. or thereby, in ſilver; after which he broke open a cheſt of drawers in a bed-room of the ſaid houſe, with an intent to ſteal what was therein, but was detected and immediately thereafter ſeized. The pannel pled *Not Guilty*, and the trial proceeded.

The Jury returned a verdict, all in one voice finding the pannel *Guilty of the crimes libelled*; but, on account of his youth, his candid acknowledgement, and other circumſtances, the Jury unanimouſly recommended him to mercy. He was ſentenced to be hanged at the common place of execution, on Wedneſday the 11th of February next.

DURING by far the greater part of December, the weather has been open, and, in general, mild. On the 9th, ſome ſnow fell, but it did not lye. The thermometer, on the 21ſt 22d and 23d, ſtood at 52° in the ſhade, and even in the morning, ſcarcely ever reached the freezing point, till the 28. On the 30th and 31ſt the cold was great, on the 31ſt at eight o'clock in the morning the thermometer ſtood at 17°. During the night, however, a rapid and complete thaw commenced, with a ſtrong gale from S. W. In the midſt of the preſent ſcarcity, it is no ſmall conſolation to reflect on the proſpect which we may reaſonably entertain of plenty next ſeaſon. The ſowing time has been favourable, the ſeed found and good, and the quantity ſown unuſually great. We are informed that the labouring is in much greater forwardneſs in every part of the country than it has been at this ſeaſon of the year for a conſiderable time paſt. Markets for beef and mutton have been reaſonable, from 5d to 7d per lb. Pork 6d to 8d. Veal 7d to 10d. Poultry have been

been uncommonly bad, dear and ſcarce, Eggs 1s. 6d. per dozen. Freſh butter 1s. 6d. per lib. White fiſh have alſo been ſcarce, owing to the hands taken up with the herring fiſhery, which continues to be abundant.

By the Engliſh report we are informed that ſuch has been the uncommon mildneſs of the weather to the preſent period, that all the different operations of huſbandry have proceeded without the leaſt interruption or inconvenience, ſo that farmers were, indeed, ſcarcely ever in a ſtate of greater forwardneſs with their buſineſs. The young wheat crops were, we believe, hardly ever remembered to have ſo fine and healthy an appearance as they exhibit at preſent, which circumſtance added to the greatly increaſed extent of ground covered with this ſort of grain, affords the moſt favourable expectations for the next year.

The prices of wheat, and all ſorts of grain ſtill keep much higher than we can conceive the ſtate of the crops, the produce of laſt year, and the imports that have been made into the country, juſtify. Barley, peas, and beans have alſo lately advanced, notwithſtanding the plentiful produce of thoſe kinds of crops. The average of England and Wales is now riſen to the enormous prices, for wheat, of 133s. for rye, 85s. 3d, for barley, 76s. 7d, for oats, 41s. 8d. The average of Worceſterſhire by the laſt returns, was 162s. of Middleſex, 142s. 2d.

Potatoes are in many places becoming more reaſonable, but they are not, we believe, in general ſo good as in former years.

The ſhew of *Cattle* in Smithfield, previous to Chriſtmas, was this year remarkably well attended, and the cattle exhibited, not only marked the great attention of the breeders of thoſe diſtricts from whence they came, but likewiſe the advantages of cultivating the improved breeds of all ſorts of ſtock.

Monthly Commercial Report.

Few of the events ariſing out of the preſent war have been more unexpected than the embargo which has been laid on all Britiſh ſhipping in the ports of *Ruſſia*; a meaſure which, whatever real or pretended ground there may be for it, muſt be attended with much inconvenience and loſs to the merchants and underwriters in this country. No leſs than 150 veſſels are detained at Peterſburgh, 71 at Riga, and a conſiderable number in the other ports; and the ſeamen belonging to them have been marched in ſmall parties to a great diſtance up the country. Two or three veſſels having, after the embargo was commanded, eſcaped from the port of Narva, orders are ſaid to have been immediately iſſued that all the other Britiſh ſhipping remaining in that port ſhould be burnt. In conſequence of this miſunderſtanding, which has greatly interrupted an important branch of trade, hemp, iron, tallow, and other articles imported from Ruſſia, have greatly advanced in price, and muſt continue very high, unleſs there ſhould appear ſome proſpect of an amicable adjuſtment. In the mean time a liberal ſubſcription has been entered into by the principal merchants in the Ruſſian trade, for the relief of the ſeamen detained, their wives and families, and they have agreed to continue the pay of the men till they ſhall be liberated, and permitted to return. It is not yet poſſible to aſcertain the effects which may reſult from the interruption of this trade. The ſmall towns on the Eaſt coaſt have moſt of their ſhips detained in the Ruſſian ports; nine veſſels belonging to Dundee effected their eſcape, but ſeven others remain under the embargo. Arbroath alone, is ſaid to have ſeven ſhips in the ſame ſtate. The price of timber has riſen only 5 per cent. on account of the ſuperabundant quantity in hand; but if the menacing aſpect of Northern affairs continues, the dealers in timber, tallow, and all other articles imported from the ſtates of the armed confederacy, will not ſuffer the opportunity to eſcape. This diſpute is however, we learn, likely to be of great ultimate ſervice to the country, by the extenſion of its iron produce. More than twenty additional furnaces are now building in Monmouthſhire, Glamorganſhire, and at Llanelly in Carmarthenſhire, averaging the produce of each at forty tons of pig-iron weekly, the additional annual produce will be 51,600 weight. And at leaſt as many more furnaces are in contemplation in the neighbourhood of Swanſea.

A great quantity of *hemp* and *flax*, of

a moſt excellent quality, fit for all the purpoſes of the navy, is expected from Bengal in the enſuing ſeaſon, the growth of the province of Bahar, in conſequence of which permiſſion is about to be given to import undreſſed hemp, duty free, from the places within the limits of the Eaſt India Company's trade.

Government being deſirous of encouraging as much as poſſible the *Herring Fiſhery* in the Frith of Forth, have directed, that all perſons who are willing to engage therein ſhall be allowed ſalt, duty free, ſufficient for preſerving their fiſh for ſix or eight weeks, with complete protection from the preſs, as well while employed in the fiſhery, as while going thither or returning home; beſides which, perſons deſirous of going to the fiſhery will be allowed a free paſſage to the Forth, and a conveyance for their nets, on application to the Collector of the Cuſtoms. Very fine herrings from this fiſhery are at preſent ſelling in London at two for a penny, and are perhaps the cheapeſt food which the poor can at this time procure. In order to obtain a further ſupply of this kind, an Act has alſo been paſſed to permit, till the 1ſt of October, 1801, the importation of herrings and other fiſh, the produce of the fiſhery carried on in Nova Scotia, New Brunſwick, Newfoundland, and the Coaſt of Labrador, into this Country without payment of duty.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 21. At Kirkwall, the Rev. Mr Charles Aliſon, miniſter of St Andrew's, to Miſs Jean Stalker, third daughter of the Rev. Mr Hugh Stalker, miniſter of Kirkwall.

At Perth, the Rev. John Stewart, miniſter of the Burgher congregation at Pitcairn Green, to Miſs Cecilia Gilleſpie.

Dec 2. At Glaſgow, the Rev. Archibald Glen, miniſter of Parton, to Miſs Parlane, only daughter of Mr James Parlane, ſurgeon in Glaſgow.

— Mr Robert Aitken of Croſthead, to Miſs Nancy Eaſton daughter, of the deceaſed Mr David Eaſton, merchant, Glaſgow.

17. At Auchlyne, William Erſkine Campbell, Eſq; younger of Glenfalloch, to Miſs Sutanna Campbell, daughter of Charles Campbell, Eſq; of Lochdochart, Perthſhire.

BIRTHS.

At London, the Counteſs of Mansfield, a ſon.

The Lady of C. G. S. Monteith, Eſq; of Cloſeburn-Hall, a ſon.

The Lady of Major Craigie Halkett, of the 55th regiment, a ſon.

Dec. 16. At Edinburgh, Mrs Scott, wife to Mr Thomas Scott, writer to the ſignet, a daughter.

17. Mrs Archibald Campbell of Clathick, a daughter.

DEATHS.

Nov. 23. At Peterſburgh, William Glen, Eſq; many years ſenior Britiſh merchant there.

27. The Right Hon. George de la Poer Beresford, Marquis of Waterford.

Dec. 1. At Forglen, aged 83, George Gerard, Eſq; of Midſtrath.

2. At Kirktown of Fraſerburgh, William Fraſer of Park, Eſq; in the 79th year of his age.

3. At Edinburgh. Mr Thomas Richardſon, Procurator in the High Court of Admiralty, and Lieutenant in the 2d battalion 2d regiment of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers.

— At Wigton, Matthew Campbell, Eſq; agent for the Britiſh Linen Company at that place.

At Kinclaven, the Rev. Mr John Scott.

6. At Ochtertyre, Sir William Murray, Bart.

4. At the advanced age of 100 years and 9 months, Terence Dugin, bleacher at Kevock Mill; a gentleman not more reſpectable for his abilities in the line of his profeſſion, than eminent for the integrity of his conduct, and uprightneſs in private life.

Haddington, Dec. 24.

Beſt Wheat, 72s. Barley, 50s. Oats, 41s. Peaſe, 42s. Beans, 43s.

Edinburgh, Dec. 30. Oat-meal, 2s. 9d. Bear-meal, 2s. Peaſe-meal, 2s.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Dec. 7.	Dec. 24.
Bank Stock 161	160
3 per cent. red. 61 5/8	61
3 per cent. conſ. 62 7/8	62
4 per cent. anns 79 1/8	78 1/2
India Stock ——	ſhut
Eng. Lot. Tic. 16l. 16s.	16l. 16s.
Irish Lot. Tic. ——	——

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE,

APPENDIX 1800.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Remarkable events of the year 1800.	iv
Account of Sir Peter Parker	855
Deſcription of St Stephen's Chapel	857
Hiſtorical Anecdotes of Muſic in England, concluded	859
Memorabilia of November	863
Memorabilia of December	866
On the True Scots Thiſtle	871
STATE PAPERS.	
Papers relative to the commencement of negociations for peace with France	873-82
NOTE delivered by the Swediſh Miniſter for foreign affairs, to the Miniſter of his Pruſſian Majeſty at Stockholm	883
NOTE by the Miniſter of the Batavian republic to his Swediſh Majeſty	883
Official Letter of the Duke of Portland, on the diſpoſition to riot, on account of the dearth of proviſions	884
BRITISH PARLIAMENT.	
Proceedings of the Houſe of Commons	886 7
Proceedings of the Lords	887 8
Speaker's ſpeech to the King	889
His Majeſty's ſpeech at the cloſe of the Seſſion	889
SCARCITY OF PROVISIONS.	
REPORTS by the Select Committee of the Houſe of Lords	890-94
Abſtract of a Table ſhewing the ſtate of the Crops at the late harveſt, &c.	894
Modes of preparing Rice	895
Modes of preparing Indian Corn	896
Edinburgh Poor Bill	896
Proclamation on the Union	898
EDINBURGH.	
Succeſs of innoculation by Cowpox	899
London and Edinburgh mortality bills	900
LISTS—Marriages, &c.	900
INDEX to the Volume	901-8

ACCOUNT OF SIR PETER PARKER,

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET.

THE advancement of this officer, in his profeſſion, has been regular, ſteady, and uniform. The time in which he entered into the navy we have not been able to learn, nor the date of his firſt commiſſion of lieutenancy; but we find him promoted to the rank of poſt-captain in May, 1747. He had the command of a frigate the greater part of the enſuing war, in which he ſhewed himſelf an active and vigilant officer, but had no opportunity of diſtinguiſhing himſelf in the manner he has ſince done.

Soon after the breaking out of the laſt war, he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral; and, in 1776, was diſpatched with a ſquadron to America, to co-operate with General Clinton, in the attack of Charleſton. He ſailed from Cork, but, from a continuance of calms and contrary winds, was near three months before he reached Cape Fear, where, having joined General Clinton, he proceeded to Charleſton, and took poſſeſſion of Long Iſland.

On Sullivan's Iſland, which commanded

manded the harbour of Charleſton, the Americans had erected a ſtrong fortification, of twenty two and thirty-two pounders, which was garriſoned by three hundred men. This iſland it was reſolved to attack, and every thing being arranged, Admiral Parker, in the Briſtol, of fifty guns, with the Experiment, of fifty guns, the Solebay, Acteon, Syren and Sphynx frigates, the Thumber bomb, and an armed ſhip, got under weigh, and, in a ſhort time, theſe ſhips, having all (except the Acteon, which run aground) got ſprings on their cables, began a tremendous fire on the fort. At the ſame time the army attacked in boats, the floating batteries and armed craft moving to cover their landing.

From a quarter paſt eleven o'clock till half paſt one, the ſhips continued to receive an unremitting fire from the fort, when it ſlackened for a ſhort time, owing to a want of ammunition; but that being ſupplied, the fire was renewed, and did not ceaſe till nine at night, when the ſhips were hove off, the Briſtol and Experiment being left almoſt wrecks on the water. The quarter deck of the Briſtol was twice cleared of officers by the enemy's fire; but our gallant Admiral ſtood with great compoſure and coolneſs, notwithſtanding the ſlaughter around him. The troops were unable to make good their landing. This piece of gallantry has certainly not been ſurpaſſed, and has ſeldom been equalled. The Briſtol, whoſe complement of men did not much exceed three hundred, had her Captain and forty men killed, and ſeventy-one wounded. Admiral Parker ſoon after received the honour of knighthood for this ſervice.

The Admiral, with General Clinton, ſailed ſoon after to Rhode Iſland, of which they got poſſeſſion without bloodſhed, the enemy having abandoned it on their approach.

Soon after his return to England he was ſent out again as Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips on the Jamaica ſtation. This poſt he held till the concluſion of the war, and returned to England with a ſplendid fortune, acquired by captures made upon the enemies of his country. The merchants of the Spaniſh Iſlands had reaſon to dread his name, for he made ſo judicious a diſpoſition of his cruizers, that nothing could eſcape them. This brought a vaſt influx of wealth to Jamaica, and endeared him to the inhabitants. His diſpoſition of his cruizers tended alſo eſſentially to protect the commerce of the iſland.

At the cloſe of the war he returned, and was ſoon after raiſed to the dignity of a Baronet. He has been promoted through the various ranks of Admirals to that of Admiral of the White. When the war broke out with France, his age releaſed him from more active ſervice, and he was appointed port-Admiral at Portſmouth, in which ſtation he has ſhewn that he was amply qualified to execute the duties of the office.

At the general election in 1784, Sir Peter was a candidate for the borough of Seaford, in Suſſex, with the honourable Mr Neville, and was returned, but the election was declared void: he ſtood again for the ſame borough, in conjunction with Sir John Henderſon and was again returned; but their return was diſallowed by the Houſe of Commons, and their opponents, Sir Godfrey Webſter, and the late Mr Flood voted in on petition.

On the death of Lord Howe, Sir Peter Parker became the oldeſt Admiral of the navy, and was of courſe promoted to be Admiral of the fleet. This gallant veteran remains an honour to himſelf and to the country, whom he has ſo long and bravely ſerved in public, and on which his many private good qualities reflect no leſs credit.

ST STEPHENS's CHAPEL.

[IN our Magazine for November, page 741, we preſented our readers with a brief hiſtorical ſketch of the celebrated chapel of St Stephen, at Weſtminſter, tracing it from its firſt foundation till its endowment by king Edward III, whoſe princely liberality rendered it the wonder of the age in which he lived, and whoſe devotion raiſed a ſhrine, at which the philoſophers and antiquarians of the preſent day are proud to pay adoration. From the reign of that monarch, we brought down our hiſtory to the period of Edward VI, when it was appropriated to the meetings of the Houſe of Commons. We now lay before our readers ſome account of the plan and ornament of the building; the latter of which, in conſequence of the projected alterations in the houſe of commons, have, after a lapſe of ages, been unveiled to the light of day.]

The eaſtern part of St Stephens's-chapel ſerves for the houſe of commons; and the weſtern is occupied by the lobby, and adjoining rooms and offices. In the latter, there are no traces of any enrichments; but in the former there are the remains of the altar, ſtone-ſeats, and other rich works. The elevation of the weſtern front, or entrance to the chapel, preſents theſe obſervations. From the ground line, in the centre, riſe two arches ſupporting the open ſcreen: on the right of the ſcreen is the entrance into the porch adjoining, which is the wall of the Court of Requeſts. On the left is a ſpace correſponding once, it may be preſumed, with the perfect ſide of the ſcreen, extending to the ſouth wall of the hall. Above the ſcreen, ſome remains of the ancient building is ſtill viſible. On the ſouth front, the centre window is complete; five others are filled up with the brickwork between the windows, that at preſent light the Houſe of Commons. The buttreſſes are entire, as well as the tracing in the ſpandrels of the arches. On the eaſt front, from the ground line, were three windows of the chancel. The eaſt window of the chancel is now filled up. The buttreſſes are entire, as well as the octangular towers. On the right is part of an ancient wall, which now belongs to the Speaker's houſe. On the eaſt end were three windows from the ground of the chancel; over the groins are part of the remains of the altar, and on each ſide ſtone ſeats, and cluſters of columns, the capitals of which riſe to the preſent ceiling of the Houſe of Commons. The whole is of the richeſt workmanſhip. On the ſouth ſide from the ground line in the centre, is a perfect window, painted with the arms of Weſtminſter. On the left of the chancel are cluſters of columns; on the right ſide of the left cluſters is the eaſtern window, and without, is the profile of the buttreſſes. At the eaſt end of the columns is an open part; to the right is the chancel, and the baſes are two feet below the pavement, which ſhows there muſt have been a great aſcent to the chancel. The whole of the undercroſs is perfect, excepting the baſes of the outer columns, and forms a fine ſuperſtructure of gigantic ſupport to the light and delicate parts above. In the inſide you behold the eaſt window, the altar, and the ſtone ſeats, which are broken through. The cluſters of columns, the impoſts of the windows, the arches, the ſpandrels, the entablature, the beautiful proportion of the window, and the enrichments of the whole, crowd on the ſight, and fill the mind with wonder and admiration. At the upper end of the chapel, near the altar, on the ſouth ſide, there are evidently the remains of a black marble monument, but to whoſe memory it was erected we are left to conjecture. Over the monument are three angels, ſtanding upright, with their wings half expanded, and covered with golden eyes, ſuch as are on the peacock's tail. Theſe paintings, which muſt have been done in the reign of

Edward III, are, for that period, when the art of painting was in its infancy, wonderfully well executed; the colouring has preserved a conſiderable portion of its original freſhneſs. The expreſſion and attitude of the angels are ſingularly intereſting. You may ſuppoſe the body of the deceaſed ſtretched before them; the three angels are holding palls or mantles before them, which they are preparing to throw over the body, and at the ſame time the one in the middle ſeems to ſay, 'Behold all that remains on earth of him who was once ſo mighty,' while the countenances of the two others are expreſſive of regret and commiſeration. The ſtretched-out pall in the hands of the central angel is powdered over with the irradiated gold circles, in the midſt of which are ſpread eagles, with two heads. This affords room for at leaſt a ſuppoſition whoſe the tomb was: the armorial bearings of Peter of Savoy, uncle to queen Eleanor, the wife of Henry III, who beautified the chapel, conſiſted of an eagle with two heads; but his ſhield diſplayed 'Or, an eagle, with two heads, *ſable*.' Now, as the eyes of the peacock's tail are painted in gold, ſo different from the natural colouring, it is not improbable that, for the ſake of adding elegance to the pall, the painter preferred repreſenting the eagle's head in gold rather than in ſable: it may therefore be the tomb of Peter of Savoy we are deſcribing.

On the left ſide of the altar is a painting of the Adoration of the Shepherds: though the groupe is not diſpoſed in the moſt accurate ſtile of deſign, yet there is ſomething in it that highly intereſts the imagination; the Virgin on one ſide is deſcribed holding the new born infant, while Joſeph is extending the ſwaddling clothes. The cattle behind are not ill expreſſed; and the devotion of the ſhepherds, with their flocks, is very appropriately delineated; the ſhepherd's boy, blowing the double flutes to his dancing dog, and the fighting rams, ſeem but ill to accord with the ſubject; but as the painter has placed them without the ſtable, perhaps the inconſiſtency may be overlooked. There are ſeveral paintings on the right ſide of the altar; they appear to be figures of different kings and queens, tolerably well drawn and in good proportion, and ſtrongly mark the durability of the colouring of that day. On the north ſide of the chapel there are paintings of men in armour, beneath two of them are the names of Mercure and Euſtace. In ſhort, the whole of the architecture and enrichments, colours and gilding, are extremely freſh and well preſerved. It is remarkable, that the colours are decorated with a ſort of *patera*, and ſeveral of the mouldings are filled with ornaments ſo minute, that thoſe of the ſpandrels and ground entablature could hardly have been perceived from the chapel.

The blockings and freeſe of the entablature over the windows of the chapel, contain ſome of them leaves and flowers, others perfect maſks, and others ſhields, with the arms of Edward the Confeſſor—Geneville, Mandeville, and Brewere—the arms of Caſtile and Leon, and ancient France—the arms of the kingdom of the Weſt Saxons—vine leaves and grapes, ſupported by a figure iſſuing out of a cloud—and ſhields with the arms of Strabolgi, earls of Athol, in Scotland, and barons of Chilham, in Kent, together with the fields of ſeveral other kings and barons.

Doubtleſs the artiſt was deſirous the whole work ſhould have the ſame attention, and that one uniform blaze of magnificence and ſplendour ſhould ſhine around, making this chapel the *ne plus ultra* of the arts, worthy the ſaint whoſe name it bears, and of its founder Edward III, the great patron of ancient architecture.

HIS-

HISTORICAL ANECDOTES OF MUSIC IN ENGLAND.

Concluded from p. 687.

IN 1769, Guadagni made a great figure. He had been in this country early in life, a ſerious man in a burletta troop of ſingers. His voice was then a full, and well toned counter-tenor; but he ſung wildly and careleſsly. The excellence of his voice, however, attracted the notice of Handel, who aſſigned him the parts in his oratorios, the Meſſiah and Samſon, which had been originally compoſed for Mrs Cibber. He quitted London for the firſt time about 1753. The higheſt expectations of his abilities were raiſed by fame, before his ſecond arrival at the time of which we treat. As an actor he ſeems to have had no equal on any ſtage in Europe. His figure was uncommonly elegant and noble; his countenance replete with beauty, intelligence, and dignity; his attitudes were full of grace and propriety. Thoſe who remembered his voice when formerly in England, were now diſappointed: it was comparatively thin and feeble; he had now changed it to a ſoprano, and extended its compaſs from ſix to ſeven notes to fourteen or fifteen. The muſic he ſung was the moſt ſimple imaginable; a few notes with frequent pauſes, and opportunities of being liberated from the compoſer and the band, were all he required. In theſe effuſions, ſeemingly extemporaneous, he diſplayed the native power of melody unaided by harmony, or even by uniſonous accompaniment: the pleaſure he communicated proceeded principally from his artful manner of diminiſhing the tones of his voice, like the dying notes of the Æolian harp. Moſt other ſingers affect a ſwell; but Guadagni, after beginning a note with force, attenuated it ſo delicately, that it poſſeſſed all the effect of extreme diſtance. During the ſeaſon 1770 and 1771, Tenducci was the immediate ſucceſſor of Guadagni. This performer, who appeared in England firſt only as a ſinger of the ſecond or third claſs, was, during his reſidence in Scotland and Ireland, ſo much improved as to be well received as firſt man, not only on the ſtage of London, but in all the great theatres of Italy.

It was during that period that dancing ſeemed firſt to gain the aſcendant over muſic, by the ſuperior talents of mademoiſelle Heinel, whoſe grace and execution were ſo perfect as to eclipſe all other excellence.

In the firſt opera performed in the ſeaſon 1773, appeared Miſs Cecilia Davies, known in Italy by the name of L'Inglеſina. Miſs Davies had the honour of being the firſt Engliſh woman who had ever been thought worthy of ſinging on any ſtage in Italy. She even performed with *eclat* the principal female characters on many of the great theatres of that country. Gabrielli only on the continent was ſaid to ſurpaſs her. Her voice, though not of great volume, was clear and perfectly in tune; her ſhake was open and diſtinct, without the ſluggiſhneſs of the French cadence. The flexibility of her throat rendered her execution equal to the moſt rapid diviſions.

The ſeaſon 1775 and 1776 was rendered memorable by the arrival of the celebrated Catarina Gabrielli, ſtyled early in life *La Coachetina*, from being the daughter of a cardinal's cook at Rome. She had, however, in her countenance and deportment no indications of low birth. Her manner and appearance depicted dignity and grace. So great was her reputation before her arrival in England for ſinging and for caprice, that the public expecting perhaps in both too much, were unwilling to allow her due praiſe for her performance, and were apt to aſcribe every thing ſhe did to pride and inſolence. Her voice, though exquiſite, was not very powerful. Her chief excellence having been the

neatneſs and rapidity of her execution, the ſurpriſe of the public muſt have been much diminiſhed after hearing Miſs Davies, who ſung many of the ſame ſongs in the ſame ſtyle, and with a neatneſs ſo nearly equal, that common hearers could diſtinguiſh no difference. The diſtinguiſhing critic, however, might have diſcovered a ſuperior ſweetneſs in the tone of Gabrielli's voice, an elegance in the finiſhing of her muſical periods or paſſages, an accent and preciſion in diviſions, ſuperior not only to Miſs Davies, but to every other ſinger of her time.

About the time of which we have been treating, the proprietors of the Pantheon in Oxford-ſtreet ventured to engage Agojari, at the enormous ſalary of 100l. *per* night, for ſinging *two ſongs* only! She was a truly wonderful performer. The lower part of her voice was full, round, and of excellent quality; its compaſs amazing. She had two octaves of fair natural voice, from A in the fifth line on the baſs to A on the ſixth line on the treble, and beyond that in *alt* ſhe had in early youth more than another octave. She had been heard to aſcend to B b in *altiſſimo*. Her ſhake was open and perfect; her intonation true; her execution marked and rapid; the ſtyle of her ſinging, in the natural compaſs of her voice, grand and majeſtic.

In 1776, arrived Anna Pozzi, as ſucceſſor to Gabrielli. She poſſeſſed a voice clear, ſweet, and powerful; but her inexperience, both as an actreſs and a ſinger, produced a contraſt very unfavourable to her when compared with ſo celebrated a performer as Gabrielli. Since that time, however, Pozzi, with more ſtudy and knowledge, has become one of the beſt and moſt admired female ſingers in Italy.

After the departure of Agojari, for the ſecond and laſt time, the managers of the Pantheon engaged Georgi, as her ſucceſſor. Her voice was exquiſitely fine, but totally uncultivated. She went to Italy again, where ſhe was employed as the firſt woman.

During the ſeaſons 1777 and 1778, the principal ſingers at the opera in London, were Franceſco Roncaglia and Franceſco Danze, afterwards madame Le Brun. Roncaglia poſſeſſed a ſweet-toned voice; but of the three great requiſites of a complete ſtage-ſinger, pathos, grace, and execution, which the Italians call *cantabile*, *grazioſo* and *bravura*, he could lay claim only to the ſecond. His voice when confined to a room leaves nothing to wiſh for. Danze had a voice well in tune, a good ſhake, great execution, prodigious compaſs, with great knowledge of muſic; yet the pleaſure her performance imparted was not equal to her accompliſhment: but her object was not ſo much pathos and grace, as to ſurprize by the imitation of the tone and difficulties of inſtruments.

This year, Pacchierotti appeared in London, whether his high reputation had penetrated long before. The natural tone of his voice was intereſting, ſweet and pathetic. His compaſs was very great. He poſſeſſed an unbounded fancy, and the power not only of executing the moſt difficult and refined paſſages, but of preſenting embelliſhments entirely new. Ferdinando Bertoni, a well-known compoſer, came along with Pacchierotti to Britain.

During the laſt fifteen years, *dancing* has become an important branch of the amuſements of the opera-houſe. Mademoiſelle Heinel, young Veſtris, and mademoiſelle Baccelli had, during ſome years, delighted the audience at the opera; but on the arrival of Veſtris the elder, pleaſure was exchanged for ecſtacy. In the year 1781, Pacchierotti had by this time been ſo frequently heard that his ſinging was not an impediment to converſation; but while the elder Veſtris was on the ſtage, not a breathing was to be heard. Thoſe lovers of muſic who talked the loudeſt while Pacchierotti ſung, were in agonies

nies of terror leſt the graceful movements of Veſtris, *le dieu de la dance*, ſhould be diſturbed by audible approbation. Since that time, the moſt mute and reſpectable attention has been paid to the manly grace of Le Pique, and the light fantaſtic toe of the younger Veſtris, to the Roſſis, the Theodores, the Coulons and the Hiliſbergs; while the ſlighted ſingers have been diſturbed, not by the voice of applauſe, but the clamour of inattention.

The year 1784, was rendered a memorable era in the annals of muſic, by the ſplendid and magnificent manner in which the birth and genius of Handel, were celebrated in Weſtminſter-abbey and the Pantheon, by five performances of pieces ſelected from his own works, and executed by a band of more than five hundred voices and inſtruments, in the preſence and under the immediate auſpices of their majeſties and the firſt perſonages of the kingdom. The commemoration of Handel has been ſince repeated three times, but the frequent repetition was at length found to damp the curioſity and intereſt it originally created, and it will probably not be repeated again upon the ſame grand ſcale until peace ſhall arrive. It may be neceſſary to mention, however, that in 1785, the band conſiſted of 616 performers; in 1786, of 741; and in 1787, of 806.

The year 1784, is diſtinguiſhed by the arrival of madame Mara, whoſe performance in the commemoration of Handel, in Weſtminſter-abbey, inſpired an audience of 3000 of the firſt people of the kingdom not only with pleaſure but with eceſtaſy and rapture. She has ſince taken up her reſidence in this kingdom, and is the leading ſinger at moſt concerts, oratorios, and muſic-meetings, and has preſerved her popularity rather better than her temper, which laſt defect has brought her ſometimes from Weſtminſter-abbey to Weſtminſter-hall.

In 1786, arrived Rubinelli. His voice was a true and full contralto from C in the middle of the ſcale to the octave above. His ſtyle was grand, and his execution neat and diſtinct; his taſte and embelliſhments new, ſelect, and maſterly.

In 1788, a new dance, compoſed by the celebrated M. Noverre, called Cupid and Pſyche, was exhibited, and produced an effect ſo uncommon as to deſerve notice. So great was the pleaſure it afforded to the ſpectators, that Noverre was unanimouſly brought on the ſtage, and crowned with laurel by the principal performers. This, though common in France, was a new mark of approbation in England. The ſame year arrived Marcheſi, a ſinger, whoſe talents have been the ſubject of praiſe and admiration on every theatre of Europe. His ſtyle of ſinging was not only elegant and refined in an uncommon degree, but often grand and full of dignity, particularly in his recitative and occaſional low notes. His variety of embelliſhment and facility of running extempore diviſions were wonderful. Many of his graces were elegant and of his own invention.

Beſide the opera ſingers mentioned, and to whom Banti, the preſent much-admired ſinger, is to be added, our theatres and public gardens have exhibited ſingers of conſiderable merit, in the courſe of this, now expiring, century. In 1730, Miſs Raſter, afterward the celebrated Mrs Clive, firſt appeared on the ſtage at Drury-lane, as a ſinger. The ſame year introduced Miſs Cecilia Young, afterward the wife of Dr Arne. Her ſtyle of ſinging was infinitely ſuperior to that of any other Engliſhwoman of her time. In 1736, Mrs Cibber, who had captivated every hearer of ſenſibility by her native ſweetneſs of voice and powers of expreſſion as a ſinger, made her firſt attempt as a tragic actreſs. The ſame year, Beard became a favourite ſinger at Covent garden. At this time, Miſs Young, afterward Mrs Arne, and her two ſiſters Iſabella

and

and Eſther, were the favourite Engliſh female ſingers.

In 1738, was inſtituted the fund for the ſupport of decayed muſicians and their families. In 1745, Mr Tyers, proprietor of Vauxhall-gardens, firſt added vocal muſic to the other entertainments of that place. A ſhort time before, Ranelagh had become a place of public amuſement. In 1749, arrived Giardini, whoſe great taſte, hand, and ſtyle in playing on the violin, procured him univerſal admiration. A few years after his arrival he formed a morning *academia*, or concert at his houſe, compoſed chiefly of his ſcholars. About this time, Martini and Aviſon, were eminent compoſers.

Of nearly 150 muſical pieces brought on our national theatres, within theſe forty years, thirty of them at leaſt were ſet by Arne. The ſtyle of this compoſer, if analyzed, would perhaps appear to be neither Italian nor Engliſh; but an agreeable mixture of both, and Scotch.—The late Earl of Kelly, who died but a few years ago, deſerves particular notice, as poſſeſſed of a very eminent degree of muſical ſcience, far ſuperior to other *dilettanti*, and perhaps not inferior to any profeſſor in his time. There was no part of theoretical or practical muſic, in which he was not thoroughly verſed; he poſſeſſed a ſtrength of hand on the violin, and a genius for compoſition, with which few profeſſors are gifted.

Charles Frederick Abel was an admirable muſician; his performance on the *viol da gamba* was in every particular complete and perfect. He had a hand which no difficulties could embarraſs; a taſte the moſt refined and delicate; a judgment ſo correct and certain as never to permit a ſingle note to eſcape him without meaning. His compoſitions were eaſily and elegantly ſimple. In writing and playing an *adagio*, he was ſuperior to all praiſe; the moſt pleaſing yet learned modulation, the richeſt harmony, the moſt elegant and poliſhed melody, were all expreſſed with the moſt exquiſite feeling, taſte and ſcience. His manner of playing an *adagio* ſoon became the model of imitation for all our young performers on bowed inſtruments. Barthelemon, Cervetto, Cramer and Croſdill, may in this reſpect be ranked as of his ſchool. All lovers of muſic muſt have lamented that Abel in youth had not attached himſelf to an inſtrument more worthy of his genius, taſte, and learning, than the *viol da gamba*, that remnant of the old cheſt of viols, which during the laſt century was a neceſſary appendage of a nobleman's or gentleman's family throughout Europe, previous to the admiſſion of violins, tenors and baſes, in private houſes or public concerts. Since the death of the late Elector of Bavaria, who was, next to Abel, the beſt performer of the *viol da gamba* in Europe, the inſtrument ſeems quite laid aſide. It was uſed longer in Germany than elſewhere; but the place of *gambiſt* ſeems now as much ſuppreſſed in the chapels of German princes as that of *lutaniſts*.—The celebrated performer on the violin, Lolle, came to England in 1785. Such was his caprice, that he was ſeldom heard; and ſo eccentric was his ſtyle and compoſition, that by many he was regarded as a madman. He was, however during his lucid intervals, a very great and expreſſive performer in the ſerious ſtyle.

Mrs Billington, after diſtinguiſhing herſelf in childhood, as a neat and expreſſive performer on the pianoforte, appeared all at once in 1786, as a ſweet and captivating ſinger. In emulation of Mara, and other great bravura ſingers, ſhe at firſt too frequently attempted paſſages of difficulty; ſhe improved, however, afterward ſo greatly, that no ſong ſeems too high or too rapid for her execution. The natural tone of her voice is ſo exquiſitely ſweet, her knowledge of muſic ſo conſiderable, her ſhake ſo true, her cloſes

cloſes and embelliſhments ſo various, her expreſſions ſo graceful, that envy only, or apathy, could hear her without delight. Some years ago ſhe was engaged as a performer and ſinger at one of our theatres. In eſtabliſhed pieces, ſhe afforded great delight, but new operas were compoſed for her of materials ſo ſtupid and trifling, that even her talents could not ſave them from the contempt of the audience. She has ſince reſided abroad, and we underſtand, her voice and manner are greatly improved. An imprudent marriage, contracted abroad, on the death of Mr Billington, ſeems to detain her from her own country. It has been ſaid that liberal offers have been made to her, by the managers of the opera, but that ſhe will not appear as *ſecond* to Banti.

To enumerate the many vocal and inſtrumental performers of merit, which our theatres and concerts have lately produced, would be needleſs, and perhaps invidious. Upon the whole the preſent century may be conſidered as the *age of muſic* in this country. Without poſſeſſing a muſic of our own, we have become proficients in the muſic of other nations, and have induced an univerſal taſte for it. Muſic is now as regular a branch of, at leaſt *female*, education, as any other neceſſary qualification. This may, and has produced, pretenders, but at the ſame time, has produced an infinite number of private performers of very conſiderable merit. That a taſte for muſic is natural in this country, appears from many circumſtances; but more particularly from the vaſt number of excellent military bands, which have been brought together in the courſe of this war, from the lower orders of the people, not only for the regular army, but for the numerous regiments of militia and volunteer corps. This appears to us a very ſtriking circumſtance. Whether in education there be no danger in giving too much encouragement to a muſical taſte, whether it may not become an uſeleſs buſineſs inſtead of a temporary pleaſure? are queſtions which are left to the conſideration of our readers.

MEMORABILIA OF NOVEMBER.

Like leaves on trees the race of man is found,
Now green in youth, now withering on the ground.
Another race the following ſpring ſupplies,
They fall ſucceſſive, and ſucceſſive riſe:
So generations in their courſe decay,
So flouriſh theſe, when thoſe are paſt away. POPE.

ON the name of this month, we ſhall only obſerve, that it is the eleventh in the Julian year, but the ninth in the year of Romulus, from which latter circumſtance the name is derived.

Mr Aubrey, a great reckoner of days, and from whom, indeed, we took the firſt hint of theſe Memorabilia, has the following curious remarks on the *events* of this month, or, at leaſt, of one particular day of it.

'I ſhall,' ſays he, 'take particular notice here of the *third* of November, both becauſe it is my own birth-day, and alſo for that I have obſerved ſome remarkable accidents to have happened thereupon.—Conſtantius the emperor, ſon of Conſtantine the Great, little inferior to his father, a worthy warrior, and good man, died the 3d of November. Thomas Montacute earl of Saliſbury, that great man, and famous commander under Henry IV, V and VI, died this day, by a wound of a cannon ſhot he received at Orleans. So alſo cardinal Borrhomeo, famous for his ſanctity of life, and therefore canonized, died this day. Sir John Perot, a man very remarkable in his time, lord deputy of Ireland,

on

ſon to Henry VIII, and extremely like him, died in the Tower the 3d of November. Stow in his annals ſays, Anno 1099, November 3, as well in Scotland as in England, the ſea broke in, over the banks of many rivers, drowning divers towns, and much people, with an innumerable number of oxen and ſheep, at which time the lands in Kent, ſometime belonging to earl Goodwin, were covered with ſands, and drowned, and to this day are called Goodwin's ſands.

'I had an eſtate left me in Kent, of which between thirty and forty acres was marſh-land, very conveniently flanking its upland; and in thoſe days this marſh-land was uſually let for four nobles an acre. My father died 1643. Within a year and a half after his deceaſe, ſuch charges and water-ſchots came upon this marſh-land, by the influence of the ſea, that it was never worth one farthing to me, but very often eat into the rents of the upland: ſo that I often think, this day being my birth-day, hath the ſame evil influence upon me, that it had 580 years ſince upon earl Goodwin, and others concerned in lowlands.

'The parliament ſo fatal to Rome's concerns here, in Henry the eight's time, began the 3d of November, in which the pope and all his authority, was clean baniſhed the realm.—The 3d of November alſo 1640, began that parliament ſo direfully fatal to England, in its peace, its wealth, its religion, its gentry, its nobility, nay its king.'

But our curious author did not live to ſee the principal event which merits, as it always receives, commemoration in this month, the landing of king William, and the glorious revolution which followed, or rather of which this was the chief incident. We cannot contemplate the hiſtory of this revolution, and compare it with what has happened in another country, without felicitating ourſelves that what was called for by imperious neceſſity, was brought about by mild and wiſe meaſures, and that our annals are not on this occaſion ſtained with the blood of kings, nobles or prieſts.

An event, which we may call of a contre-revolutionary nature, likewiſe occurred in this month, and is ſtill commemorated, the gunpowder-plot, an event, ſays Hume, one of the moſt memorable that hiſtory has conveyed to poſterity, and containing at once a ſingular proof both of the ſtrength and weakneſs of the human mind: its wideſt departure from morals, and moſt ſteady attachment to religious prejudices—a fact as certain as it appears incredible. It is well known that the penetration of the king, James I, is ſaid to have made the diſcovery of this plot, from an obſcure letter ſent to one of his lords. Some hiſtorians, however, have imagined, that the king had ſecret intelligence of the conſpiracy, and that the letter to lord Monteagle was written by his direction, in order to obtain the praiſe of penetration in diſcovering the plot. There is nothing to ſupport this opinion. It may be, that the Earl Saliſbury's ſagacity led the king in his conjectures, and that the miniſter, like an artful courtier, gave his maſter the praiſe of the whole diſcovery.

Two very awful events occurred in this month, the earthquake at Liſbon, in which above 70,000 perſons are ſaid to have been deſtroyed—and 'The great ſtorm,' as it is uſually called, and by much the moſt dreadful event experienced in England. It happened on the 25th of Nov. 1703, and is, we believe, ſtill commemorated in ſome places, by an annual ſermon on that day. Defoe, the author of Robinſon Cruſoe, and other ingenious writings, publiſhed an account of this ſtorm in an octavo volume, though without his name. The damage both by land and ſea was the greateſt ever known by any one tempeſt recorded in hiſtory.

In this month occurred one of thoſe victories

victories over the French fleet, which have diſtinguiſhed the ſkill and valour of the Britiſh navy. We allude to the victory admiral Hawke gained over Conflans in 1759, and which, like ſome of our late victories, prevented an intended invaſion of this country.

Among the illuſtrious *births* in November, may be reckoned, the ill-fated monarch Charles I, and Sir Philip Sidney, mentioned in our laſt. Tycho Brahe, the very celebrated aſtronomer, who died from an exceſs of delicacy in not leaving a room, at the call of nature. Some other ſingular things are told of his credulity. If he met an old woman when he went out of doors, or a hare upon the road on a journey, he uſed to turn back immediately, being perſuaded that it was a bad omen. He once had at his houſe a madman, whom he placed at his feet at table, and fed him himſelf. As he imagined that every thing ſpoken by mad perſons preſaged ſomething, he carefully obſerved all that this man ſaid; and becauſe it ſometimes proved true, he imagined it might always be depended upon. Such are the weakneſſes of men of genius.—Dr Hally, our no leſs celebrated Engliſh aſtronomer.—Richard Baxter, the moſt eminent of the Engliſh nonconformiſts, and a moſt voluminous author. Biſhop Burnet is inclined to think him one of the moſt learned men of the age. Of Baxter, Dr Johnſon entertained a very high opinion, and often ſpoke of him as a man of great parts, profound learning, and exemplary piety: he ſaid, that the office for the Communion drawn up by him, and produced at the Savoy Conference, was one of the fineſt compoſitions of the ritual kind he had ever ſeen.—To theſe we may add, the well known names and characters of Bayle, Swift, Goldſmith and Chatterton, the laſt a genius who occaſioned no little controverſy to detect his forgeries, which will ſoon probably be buried in oblivion with the more recent Shakeſpeare manuſcripts.

Among the illuſtrious *deaths*, we are in *etiquette* bound to rank queen Mary, the implacable *perſecutor* of the reformation and reformers; her reign was ſhort to her ſubjects, bloody to herſelf, with all her zeal moſt unhappy.—The other royal perſonage in our liſt, Guſtavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, was equally memorable as a *ſupporter* of the proteſtant intereſt in Germany.—Camden, the very celebrated antiquary, and who laid the foundation of all our preſent county hiſtories.—Wolſey, that ſtanding monument of the inſtability of human grandeur and of ambition, who yet has left at Oxford and Windſor eminent proofs of his taſte for the fine arts, and of his munificent ſpirit.

Two of the moſt eminent divines of the age, in the church, and diſſenting intereſt, are to be added to this liſt, archbiſhop Tillotſon, and Dr Watts. Of few men has ſo much been ſaid, and ſo much in their praiſe. Dr Tillotſon was certainly one of the moſt unblemiſhed characters that ever adorned the church, and at a time when blemiſhes were anxiouſly ſought for. His works have been often reprinted, but of late, if we may judge from the cheap price at which they are ſold, they have been leſs read than they merit. Of Dr Watts, a name ſtill ſo popular, what can we add to the elegant encomium of Dr Johnſon? 'Few men have left behind ſuch purity of character, or ſuch monuments of laborious piety. He has provided inſtruction for all ages, from thoſe who are liſping their firſt leſſons, to the enlightened readers of Malbranche and Locke; he has left neither corporeal nor ſpiritual nature unexamined; he has taught us the art of reaſoning, and the ſcience of the ſtars.'

Dr Ratcliffe, the founder of the Library at Oxford, known by his name died in November. Anecdotes enough are told of this phyſician to make a Jeſt Book. The following

we take from the Richardſonia. He could never be brought to pay bills without much following and importunity; nor then if there appeared any chance of wearying them out. A paviour, after long and fruitleſs attempts, caught him juſt getting out of his chariot at his own door, in Bloomſbury-ſquare, and ſet upon him. 'Why, you raſcal,' ſaid the Doctor, 'do you pretend to be paid for ſuch a piece of work? Why you have ſpoiled my pavement, and then covered it over with earth to hide your bad work.' 'Doctor,' ſaid the paviour, '*mine* is not the only bad work that the earth hides!' 'You dog, you,' ſaid the doctor, 'are you a wit? you muſt be poor, come in,' and paid him.

Broome, the poet, but little known, although admitted into Dr Johnſons' collection; and Churchill of worthleſs memory as a man, but of undeniable genius as a poet, may nearly cloſe our account. Churchill's misfortune, as a poet, was to write to the times, and act to the times, and what leſs could be expected of one who ſhared the morals and politics of Wilkes? We have more pleaſure in concluding our liſt, with the elegant and moral Hawkeſworth, well known as the author of the Adventurer, one of our beſt modern periodical papers, and in which he was aſſiſted by Dr Johnſon, and Dr Warton.

MEMORABILIA OF DECEMBER.

Oh Winter! ruler of the inverted year,
Thy ſcatter'd hair with ſleet like aſhes fill'd,
Thy breath congeal'd upon thy lips, thy cheeks
Fring'd with a beard made white with other ſnows
Than thoſe of age; thy forehead wrapt in clouds,
A leafleſs branch thy ſceptre, and thy throne
A ſliding car indebted to no wheels,
But urg'd by ſtorms along its ſlipp'ry way;
I love thee, all unlovely as thou ſeem'ſt,
And dreaded as thou art. COWPER.

IN Romulus' year, December was the tenth month, whence it got the name, from *decem*, 'ten,' for the Romans began their year in March. The month of December was under the protection of Veſta. Romulus aſſigned it thirty days; Numa reduced it to twenty-nine, which Julius Cæſar increaſed to thirty-one. Under the reign of Commodus, this month was called, by way of flattery, *Amazonius*, in honour of a courtezan whom that prince paſſionately loved, and had got painted like an amazon; but it only kept the name during that emperor's life. At the latter end of this month, they had the *juvenilles ludi*; and the country people kept the feaſt of the goddeſs Vacuna in the fields, having then gathered in their fields and ſown their corn; whence ſeems to be derived our popular feſtival of harveſt-home.

Of *events* in this month, principally and only (for what can be compared with it?) we ſhall mention what it is hoped can never be forgot, and what nothing elſe can be claſſed with, the Nativity; uſually celebrated on the 25th of this month. As to the antiquity of the feſtival of Chriſtmas, the firſt footſteps we find of it are in the ſecond century, about the time of the emperor Commodus. The decretal epiſtles, indeed, carry it up a little higher; and ſay that Teleſphorus, who lived in the reign of Antoninus Pius, ordered divine ſervice to be celebrated, and an angelical hymn to be ſung, the night before the nativity of our Saviour. However, that it was kept before the times of Conſtantine we have a melancholy proof: for while the perſecution raged under Diocleſian, who then kept his court at Nicodemia, that prince among other acts of cruelty, finding multi-

tudes of Chriſtians aſſembled together to celebrate Chriſt's nativity, commanded the church doors where they were met to be ſhut, and fire to be put to it, which, in a ſhort time, reduced them and the church to aſhes. Some doubts have been entertained whether December be the proper month of our Saviour's nativity, although it has always been obſerved as ſuch by almoſt general conſent, but on the merits of this queſtion it is impoſſible at preſent to enter, nor is it very material.

Of illuſtrious *births*, the firſt, in point of antiquity, on our liſt, is that of Horace, who for lyric poetry ſtands unrivalled. The name of Horace, it has been well obſerved by a judicious critic, cannot be mentioned without a particular encomium. That *curioſa felicitas*, which Petronius has remarked in his expreſſion; the ſweetneſs, elegance, and ſpirit of many of his odes, the thorough knowledge of the world, the excellent ſentiments, and natural eaſy manner which diſtinguiſh his ſatires and epiſtles, all contribute to render him one of thoſe very few authors whom one never tires of reading; and from one alone, were every other monument deſtroyed, we ſhould be led to form a very high idea of the taſte and genius of the Auguſtan age. The peculiar character, in which he excells, is grace and elegance; and in the ode, no poet has ever attained to a greater perfection. No poet ſupports a moral ſentiment with more dignity, touches a gay one more happily, or poſſeſſes the art of trifling more agreeably when he chooſes to trifle. His language is ſo fortunate, that with a ſingle word or epithet, he often conveys a whole deſcription to the fancy. Hence he has ever been, and ever will continue to be, a favourite author with all perſons of taſte.

Milton, our celebrated Engliſh poet, was born in this month. Volumes have been written to illuſtrate his merits, and as he has already been noticed in theſe Memorabilia, we ſhall ſum up the character of his greateſt work in the language of Blair. 'Paradiſe Loſt is a poem that abounds with beauties of every kind, and that juſtly entitles its author to a degree of fame not inferior to any poet; though it muſt be alſo admitted to have many inequalities. It is the lot of almoſt every high and daring genius, not to be uniform and correct. Milton is too frequently theological and metaphyſical; ſometimes harſh in his language, often technical in his words, and affectedly oſtentatious of his learning. Many of his faults muſt be attributed to the pedantry of the age in which he lived. He diſcovers a vigour, a graſp of genius equal to every thing that is great; if at ſometimes he fails much below himſelf, at other times he riſes above every poet, of the antient or modern world.'—Of ſir Iſaac Newton, Henry IV of France, and Boerhaave, the celebrated phyſician, likewiſe born in this month, we have ſpoken in former articles. One only demands ſpecific notice, John Kepler, the greateſt aſtronomer perhaps that any age has produced. He was a native of the dutchy of Wirtemberg. The higheſt deference has been paid to his authority, and the higheſt eulogiums to his memory, by men of the greateſt genius in phyſical knowledge and aſtronomy, who have flouriſhed ſince his time. Des Cartes owns his obligations to him upon many occaſions; and ſo does our immortal countrymen ſir Iſaac Newton. Yet it is worth remembering, becauſe it may be uſeful to men of other profeſſions as well as aſtronomers, that Kepler lived and died poor.

Of illuſtrious *deaths*, we have ſome characters already alluded to, as Cicero, the Roman Orator, philoſopher, and one of their moſt celebrated writers; and Charles XII, the illuſtrious warrior and king of Sweden; but there remain ſome names of very conſiderable fame hitherto unnoticed. Among

theſe is Vaſco de Gama, immortalized by his diſcovery of the paſſage to the Eaſt Indies by the Cape of Good Hope. He was a native of Portugal, and made this important diſcovery in 1497. When he ſet out from Liſbon, he was generally conſidered as going to certain deſtruction, and the whole equipment as devoted; but although on his approach to the Cape, he actually encountered dreadful ſtorms, his perſeverance was not to be conquered. Like Columbus, he had to contend with the mutinous deſpondence of his own people, as well as with the elements, but was ſuperior to all. The poem of Camoens, entitled the 'Luſiad,' on his expedition, is well known. Another foreigner, illuſtrious for the conqueſt of Mexico, Fernando Cortez, alſo died in this month. It has been a queſtion with philoſophers, however, how far the riches of Mexico and Peru have added to the happineſs of the conquerors.

We paſs from theſe to a ſingular character of our own nation, prior, indeed, in point of time, Thomas à Becket, the turbulent and ambitious archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the reign of Henry II. His temper procured him enemies, and a hint from the King, encouraged ſome perſons to aſſaſſinate him in the Cathedral of Canterbury. But Becket was canonized, and King Henry did penance at Canterbury in the moſt humiliating manner. Miracles were ſaid to be wrought at his tomb, and his ſhrine was viſited from all parts, and enriched with the moſt coſtly offerings and gifts.

Algernon Sidney, who ſet up Marcus Brutus as his pattern, died, like him, a martyr to the cauſe of liberty, in this month. He was accuſed of high treaſon on the ſame ground as the virtuous lord Ruſſel. His character does not upon the whole appear in ſo amiable a light. Burnet ſays, that he was a man of moſt extraordinary courage; a ſteady man, even to obſtinacy; ſincere, but of a rough and boiſterous temper, that could not bear contradiction. He ſeemed to be a Chriſtian, but in a particular form of his own; he thought it was to be like a divine philoſophy in the mind: but he was againſt all public worſhip, and every thing that looked like a church. He was ſtiff to all republican principles; and ſuch an enemy to every thing that looked like monarchy, that he ſet himſelf in a high oppoſition againſt Cromwel', when he was made protector.

Of the ſame age, was ſir Matthew Hale, chief-juſtice of the King's Bench, and one of the moſt upright judges and pious men upon record. He was made ſerjeant at law in Cromwell's time, in which ſituation he acted with great integrity and courage. He had at firſt great ſcruples concerning the authority under which he was to act; and after having gone two or three circuits, he refuſed to ſit any more on the crown ſide; that is, to try any more criminals. He had indeed ſo carried himſelf in ſome trials, that the powers then in being were not unwilling he ſhould withdraw himſelf from meddling any farther in them. Burnet gives a curious inſtance of this, which we ſhall relate, as the other particulars of Judge Hale's life and character are commonly known. Soon after he was made a judge, a trial was brought before him, upon the circuit at Lincoln, concerning the murder of one of the townſmen, who had been of the king's army, and was killed by a ſoldier of the garriſon there. He was in the field with a fowling-piece on his ſhoulder, which the ſoldier ſeeing, he came to him and ſaid, he was acting againſt an order the protector had made, viz. 'that none who had been of the king's party ſhould carry arms;' and ſo would have forced the piece from him. But the other not regarding the order, and being the ſtronger man, threw down the ſoldier: and having beat him, left him. The ſoldier went to

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the town, and telling a comrade how he had been uſed, got him to go with him, and help him to be revenged on his adverſary. They both watched his coming to town, and one of them went to him to demand his gun; which he refuſing, the ſoldier ſtruck at him; as they were ſtruggling, the other came behind, and ran his ſword into his body, of which he preſently died. It was in the time of the aſſizes, ſo they were both tried. Againſt the one there was no evidence of malice prepenſe, and he was only found guilty of manſlaughter, and burnt in the hand; but the other was found guilty of murder; and though colonel Whaley who commanded the garriſon, came into the court, and urged that the man was killed only for diſobeying the protector's orders, and that the ſoldier was but doing his duty; yet the judge regarded both his reaſonings and threatenings very little, and therefore not only gave ſentence againſt him, but ordered the execution to be ſo ſuddenly done, that it might not be poſſible to procure a reprieve.

To theſe we have to add, Mr Robert Boyle, a moſt diſtinguiſhed philoſopher and chymiſt, and an exceeding good man. It has been juſtly remarked, that no family perhaps ever produced in ſo ſhort a time ſo many diſtinguiſhed perſons, as the houſe of Boyle. The great Earl of Corke; the Lord Broghill; our excellent philoſopher and man, Mr Robert Boyle, the Lord Carleton; Charles Earl of of Orrery; Lord Viſcount Shannon, the general; the Earl of Shannon; ſo long ſpeaker of the houſe of commons in Ireland; and the reſtorer of taſte in architecture, the late Earl of Burlington; were the ornaments of this illuſtrious line.—Nothing can exceed the character general conſent has beſtowed on Robert Boyle. He is ſaid to have had the juſteſt conception of truth that the human mind can frame; ſo cautious in examining and reporting, as to avoid in the opinion of all true judges, the leaſt imputation of credulity; and, on the other hand, ſo well acquainted with the power of nature, that he never preſumed to ſet any limits thereto, or hindered any acceſſion of knowledge, by that ſort of incredulity which ſometimes attends ſuperior learning. Conſidered in every light as a man, as a philoſopher, as a Chriſtian, he came as near perfection as the defects of human nature would allow; and though he never ſought it, yet the moſt univerſal praiſe, both at home and abroad, waited on his labours living, and have conſtantly attended his memory: for it may truly be ſaid, that never any fame was more unqueſtioned, than that of Mr Boyle's both was and is; and we may with great ſafety add, that as he is the peculiar honour of his family, and the great glory of this nation, ſo foreigners, who cannot contend with us in theſe points, endeavour to outvie us in their commendations.

The pious James Hervey, forms the laſt on our liſt, a name which will be remembered as long as that elegant and uſeful book, 'The Meditations,' retains its popularity. and few works have been more popular. His charity was remarkable. It was always his deſire to die juſt even with the world and to be, as he called it, his own executor. His funds almoſt expired with his life; what little remained he deſired might be given in warm clothing to the poor, in the ſevere ſeaſon in which he died, December 25th, 1758. His works have been often reprinted, but of the 'Meditations,' editions have been multiplied beyond all reckoning.

We have now concluded the ſeries of monthly articles, under the title of Memorabilia. One chief purpoſe was to give a ſketch, and only a ſketch, of ſuch events in hiſtory as are connected with certain periods, and brief notices of ſuch illuſtrious characters as deſerve to be remembered by poſterity, and the memory of whom recurs with moſt

force

force on the days, which may happen to be the anniverſaries of their births or deaths. We are conſcious that many events of great importance, and the names of many great and illuſtrious characters, have been omitted, and we have purpoſely omitted thoſe of very recent date; but let it be remembered, that the preſent article is rather a ſketch or plan of what may be done, than the completion of a work. It will not be difficult for the reader to make up deficiencies in his own way on this plan, and aſſiſt his memory with ſuch recollections as may contribute largely to pleaſing and rational converſation.

Many general reflections may ariſe from what we have executed, however imperfectly. Among theſe, it is none of the leaſt conſolations which accrues from a retroſpect of this kind, that ſo many events of dignity and importance belong to the hiſtory of Great Britain, and that ſo many truly illuſtrious and excellent characters were natives of this highly-favoured iſle. Yet we may alſo reflect upon the periſhable nature of fame. Had our liſts been encreaſed from the general biographies, they would ſtill have born no proportion to that immenſe number of able, good and uſeful men, who flouriſhed in their day and generation, but who are heard of no more, or noticed in books, with a ſlight remembrance. It has been the lot of few to tranſmit their names and their works together to a diſtant poſterity, and to appreciate the various merits which have entitled different men to this diſtinction, would lead to a very curious diſquiſition. In general, however, they may be reſolved into wiſdom, bravery, and genius. Theſe operating in various ways, have filled up the niches in the temple of fame, and afford that ſeemingly diſcordant maſs which we find in the repoſitories of the illuſtrious dead, and particularly in the abbey of Weſtminſter.

With reſpect to the love of poſthumous fame, which ſome have approved as a juſtifiable motive of action, and others have cenſured as a ridiculous pride, it may be obſerved, that it is the love of what is very precarious. It depends upon a future generation, upon opinions that are wavering, upon a people that are advancing in right notions, and what may be thought praiſeworthy in one age, may in the next be condemned as atrocious. On the contrary the advancement of human reaſon, and the powers of inveſtigation candidly applied, will ſometimes bring a character from obſcurity into notice. It is well known that Milton's works remained a very conſiderable time in obſcurity, and the author had not a greater reward than would, under ſimilar circumſtances, be now conſidered as an inſult—*fifteen pounds* for his Paradiſe Loſt!—Even our Shakſpeare owes no ſmall degree of fame to the induſtry of modern criticiſm. Variations, likewiſe, in public opinion, make public men and public meaſures be viewed at different times in ſuch different lights, that without recurring to the immutable principles of right and wrong, our ideas would become very confuſed.—One thing, however, is certain; what is ornamental may change, what is ambitious may appear contemptible, what is wicked will periſh in oblivion, or be revived only to be cenſured; but what is good and uſeful in human life and action, will be handed down to the lateſt poſterity, with a luſtre which cannot be dimmed by prejudice, and a praiſe which cannot be leſſened by the artifices of perverſion.

T.

To the Editor of the Scots Magazine.

TRUE SCOTS THISTLE.*

SIR,

I muſt begin by declaring my gratitude to your correſpondent Scolumos Marias, for the induſtry and care with which he has ſelected and publiſhed his arguments in favour of the Carduus Marianus; and I may alſo expreſs my high eſteem for the authority which he has adduced †, which, though neceſſarily but an opinion, is, no doubt, on any queſtion connected with the vegetable kingdom, entitled to the greateſt reſpect.

The firſt argument is derived from the ſuperior breadth of the leaves of the C. Marianus; for it is aſſumed, that "the ſculptured thiſtles have leaves remarkably broad." That ſome of the ſculptured leaves are broad it is true; but it is equally certain, that others are narrow, deeply cut and ſerrated, and not at all halberd ſhaped. Having requeſted ſome gentlemen, who were not botaniſts, to point out to me, that ſpecies of thiſtle which they conceived to be delineated on the Scottiſh coinage, and figured in ſtone upon the gateways of palaces, &c. One gentleman (as I gathered from his deſcription) fixed either upon the Carduus acanthoides, or tenuiflorus; and another pointed out the Serratula arvenſis; others pitched upon the Lanceolatus; but all of them agreed in rejecting the Marianus.

The next reaſon is, that the large purple flowers, and the variegated leaves of the Marianus, were likely to attract the notice of our anceſtors. The anſwer of this might be very peremptory: our anceſtors never ſaw the Marianus. Far be it from me to detract from the Flora of Scotland. Happy ſhould I be, to hear that the milk thiſtle had been diſcovered to be truly indigenous to this country, by being found in quantity at a remote diſtance from all cultivation. But till this be aſcertained, I muſt acquieſce in the opinion of Dr Lightfoot, fortified by that of a living botaniſt, of equal induſtry and acumen ‡; and conclude, that the Marianus was not probably introduced into Scotland, until communication with England was promoted by the union with the crowns, or perhaps, until a taſte for horticulture was excited in the days of Moriſon, Sibbald, and Sutherland; more than a century, for certain, after the thiſtle had been blazoned in the Scottiſh arms.

The third argument is drawn from the circumſtance of the C. Marianus, being at this day found, "at and about, all the chief old fortreſſes of the country," &c. from this it is inferred, that as the plant would delight in the ſame kind of habitat in remote times, it might, from its apparent predilection for the ſtrengths of the kingdom, be tranſplanted into the royal ſhield. This reaſoning ſtill proceeds upon the ſuppoſition, that the C. Marianus is a plant indigenous to Scotland. But, at any rate, Scolumos Marias ſhould have enumerated the "chief old fortreſſes of Scotland," at which, the milk thiſtle is to be moſt found. Does it grow at Durſtaffnage, Urquhart, Dunnotrar, Kildrummie, Oldwick, &c.? No, but it grows in plenty at Fort-William, which was firſt occupied as a ſtation by General Monk, during the commonwealth, and called the Garriſon of Inverlochy, and afterwards built with ſtone and lime in the reign of King William, from whom it then received its preſent name. It alſo grows at Fort-Auguſtus, and Fort-George; both places of modern date.

* See our Magazines for July and September 1800.

† The opinion of Mr John Mackay Aff. Linn. Soc., ſuperintendant of the Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.

‡ Mr Mackay already referred to.

In

In ſhort, is is found only in the neighbourhood of cultivation.

Had William Dunbar, or Hamilton of Bangour, been appriſed of the predilection of the true Scots thiſtle for the ſtrong holds of the country, ſuch a circumſtance was too much ſuited to a poetic imagination, to have been omitted by them. Can any one doubt, that if ſo ſtriking a circumſtance had been known to theſe authors, they would have introduced it into ſuch paſſages as the following?

Then callit ſcho flouris that grew on field,
Diſcrying all their faſſiouns and effeirs,
Upon the awful thirſſel ſcho beheld,
And ſaw him keipit with a buſche of ſpeires:
Conſidering him as able for the weiris,
A radius crown and rubies ſcho him gaif,
And ſaid, in fields go forth, and fend the laif.

Dunb. Thriſſel and Roſe, Bann. MS. by Hailes.

——The thiſtle rude,
An armed warrior with his hoſt of ſpears.
Thrice happy plant; fair Scotia's pride.
——The thiſtle happier far,
Exalted into nobler fame ſhall riſe
Triumphant o'er each flower, to Scotia's bards
Subject of laſting ſong; their monarch's choice,
Who bounteous to the lowly weed; refus'd
Each other plant, and bade *the* thiſtle wave,
Embroider'd in his enſigns.
——This plant I bear;
This, inoffenſive in its native field,
Peaceful inhabitant, and lowly grows,
Yet who with hoſtile hand its briſtled ſpears
Unpuniſh'd may provoke?

Hamilton of Bangour.

In the next place, it is ſaid, "the popular belief, that a true Scots thiſtle does not exiſt, is of itſelf ſufficient evidence, that, not the common C. Lanceolatus, but ſome rarer plant, was intended. Tradition always poſſeſſes ſome foundation. Some circumſtance, doubtleſs, gave riſe to the diſtinctive phraſe of 'true Scots thiſtle.' Now, is not the explanation that aſſumes the Marianus, as this 'true thiſtle,' the *moſt natural* ſolution of the popular report!" This ſimple ſtatement and query forms the ſtrongeſt argument, adduced by Scolumos Marianus. I have, however, made inquiry of a number of perſons, of different ſpheres of life, and of different ages; and for *one* who has heard of a *true* Scots thiſtle, *three or four* ſmiled at the notion of it. Still, that ſuch a report does, in ſome limited meaſure obtain, I am well ſatisfied: but as there is no neceſſity of ſuppoſing a *true* Scots thiſtle, and no written evidence, as far as I know, in favour of it, I conceive, that the natural ſolution of this report is ignorance, and that inclination to the marvellous, which invariably accompanies ignorance.

The laſt reaſon urged for the Marianus, is, that it is called 'by old authors, Carduus Mariæ, and was likely by its very name, to attract the notice of zealous Catholics, who, it is well known, ſupremely venerated the Holy Virgin, and would exult in beſtowing on her name any mark of eſteem.' Scolumos Marias, ſhould have proved that the title Carduus Mariæ, was probably known in Scotland, when the thiſtle was firſt blazoned. It is believed that the thiſtle graced the armorial enſigns of Scotland, long before botanical nomenclature was in the leaſt attended to in Britain.

After all, I am of opinion, that thoſe who firſt blazoned the thiſtle had not abſolutely any appropriate thiſtle in view. But I am alſo of opinion, that if the artiſts of thoſe days had at any time wiſhed to copy nature in their rude delineations, the C. Lanceolatus would have been the pattern ſelected: and that if the *ipſa corpora* of thiſtles had been required for any piece of pageantry, that plant would have been gathered.

Scotus Juvenilis.

*** We have taken the liberty of ſhortening this conſiderably for want of room.

PAPERS RELATIVE TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF NEGOCIATIONS FOR PEACE WITH FRANCE.

(No 1.)—*Tranſlation.*

No 8, *Hereford-ſtreet, le* 6 *Fruc. An.* 8, (*Aug.* 24. 1800.)

MY LORD,

However ſcrupulous I may have hitherto been to follow, in all reſpects, the path traced for my official communications with the Miniſtry of his Majeſty, the ſecrecy and diſpatch requiſite for thoſe which form the ſubject of the incloſed Note, appear to me to juſtify a more direct communication. I flatter myſelf, therefore, that your excellency will not diſapprove of the ſtep I now take, of communicating to you, without any intervention, the intentions of the French Government, reſpecting the overtures which have been made to it by Baron Thugut.

If his Majeſty ſhould accept the propoſitions contained in the incloſed note, I beg, my Lord, that you would appoint, as ſoon as poſſible, the perſon who ſhall be employed to treat with me; and who, without doubt, will be guided in this important negociation, by that ſpirit of conciliation which alone can contribute to the reſtoration of peace and good underſtanding between the two Governments. I have the honour to be, with the moſt reſpectful conſideration, my Lord, your excellency's moſt humble and moſt obedient ſervant,

(Signed.) OTTO.

(No 2.)—*Tranſlation.*

To his Excellency, Lord Grenville, Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs.

His Imperial Majeſty having communicated to the Government of the French Republic, a note from Lord Minto, Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary to his Majeſty, the King of Great Britain, at the court of Vienna, from which note it appears, that the deſire of his Britannic Majeſty is, to ſee a termination of the war which divides France and England, the underſigned is ſpecially authoriſed to demand from his Majeſty's Miniſtry farther explanation, reſpecting the propoſition which has been tranſmitted by the Court of Vienna; and, at the ſame time, as it appears impoſſible that, at the moment when Auſtria and England take a common ſhare in the negociations, France ſhould find herſelf under a ſuſpenſion of arms with Auſtria, and a continuation of hoſtilities with England, the underſigned is, in like manner, authoriſed to propoſe, that a general armiſtice be concluded between the armies and the fleets of the two ſtates, adopting, with reſpect to the places which are beſieged and blockaded, meaſures analogous to thoſe which have taken place in Germany relative to Ulm, Philipſburgh, and Ingolſtadt.

The underſigned has received from his Government the powers neceſſary for negociating and concluding this general armiſtice. He begs his excellency, Lord Grenville, to lay this note before his Britannic Majeſty, and to tranſmit to him his Majeſty's anſwer.

London, 6 *Fruct. An.* 8.

(*Aug.* 24. 1800.) (Signed) OTTO.

(No 3.)

Downing-ſtreet, Aug. 26. 1800.

SIR,

I am to requeſt that you will endeavour, as ſoon as you can, to ſee M. Otto, and to aſk him, from me, whether he has any objection to deliver to you, ſealed up for me, the papers to which his laſt communication refers, as his doing ſo will expedite his receiving the anſwer to it.

You will, at the ſame time, appriſe him that you are not informed of the particulars of that communication, or of its tendency; and that you have been charged to make this enquiry, in order to avoid drawing any attention to it. (Signed) GRENVILLE.

Commiſſioner George.

(No 4.)—*Tranſlation.*

M. Otto's Full Powers.

Buonaparte, Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, in virtue of the 41ſt article of the conſtitution, gives to the Citizen Otto, Commiſſary of the Government for the exchange of priſoners in England, power to propoſe, to conſent to, and to ſign, conformably to his inſtructions, a general armiſtice be-

tween the French Republic and his Majeſty the King of Great Britain.

BUONAPARTE.
HUGUES B. MARET.

Done at Paris, at the Palace of the Government, the 2d Fructidor, year eight of the Republic.

(No 5.)

Downing-ſtreet, Aug. 28. 1800.

SIR,

I have the King's commands to deſire that you will, as ſoon as you can after the receipt of this letter, ſee M. Otto; and that you will return to him the original of the paper which he delivered to you on Tueſday laſt.

In making proper acknowledgments to him for his attention on this occaſion, you will mention, that the paper I had wiſhed to ſee was not this, but Lord Minto's note, referred to in that which M. Otto addreſſed to me, by order of his Government, on the 24th inſtant; but that, while you were with M. Otto, I received, by a meſſenger from Vienna, the copy of Lord Minto's note, together with that written on the ſame ſubject by M. de Thugut to M. Talleyrand.

I incloſe to you, for your information, a copy of the former, and an extract of the latter of theſe papers, which you will return to me after you ſhall have ſeen M. Otto. The reaſon of my communicating them to you is, to enable you to converſe with M. Otto on the ſubject of them, in conformity with the inſtructions contained in the minute herewith incloſed, which you are at liberty, in the courſe of your converſation, to ſhew to M. Otto, as containing the heads of what you are charged to communicate to him.

You will, of courſe, carefully confine your converſation within the limits of that paper; and you will, as ſoon as poſſible, deliver to me a written minute of what ſhall have paſſed between you and M. Otto on the ſubject. I am, &c.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.

Commiſſioner George.

(No 6.)

Minute of Inſtructions to Captain George, Aug. 28. 1800.

I. To declare that the note preſented at Vienna, by Lord Minto, contains the expreſſions of his Majeſty's ſentiments, and that the King is ready to act in conformity to it.

II. To enquire whether any anſwer has been returned by the French Government to the propoſal contained in M. Thugut's letter to M. Talleyrand, reſpecting a place for the meeting of Plenipotentiaries to carry on joint negociations: Or whether M. Otto is authoriſed to agree with this Government on that point, agreeably to the ſuggeſtion contained in M. Thugut's letter.

III. To expreſs, in that caſe, that either of the places named by M. de Thugut would be agreed to by his Majeſty, and a proper perſon ſent thither on his Majeſty's part, to meet the Plenipotentiaries of Auſtria and France, provided that the French Government is willing to enter into ſufficient engagements for the freedom of direct communications by couriers with ſuch place of negociation.

IV. That with reſpect to the propoſal of an armiſtice, the King would ſee with great ſatisfaction the moment when he could with propriety adopt any meaſure, the immediate effect of which would be to put a ſtop, at leaſt for a time, to the calamaties of war; but that an armiſtice, as applying to naval operations, has at no period ever been agreed on between Great Britain and France, during the courſe of their negociations for peace, or until the preliminaries have been actually ſigned. That it cannot, therefore, be conſidered as a ſtep neceſſary to negociation! and that, from the diſputes to which its execution muſt unavoidably be expected to give riſe, it might more probably tend to obſtruct than to facilitate the ſucceſs of thoſe endeavours which the two parties might employ for the reſtoration of peace: That the circumſtances of a naval war, are obviouſly not ſuch as to admit of ſuch equal arrangements as are eaſily eſtabliſhed with regard to military operations, when ſuſpended by ſuch an agreement: That it appears, therefore, at all events premature to enter even into the diſcuſſion of this queſtion, until, from the courſe of the negociations, it ſhall more clearly appear how far they are likely to lead to a ſatisfactory iſſue: And, that no

decision could in any case be taken here on such a subject, unless the French Government had previously explained in what manner it is conceived that the principles of the regulations adopted in the German armistice with respect to blockaded towns, can be applied to the naval ports and arsenals of France, so as to carry *bona fide* into execution, as to the respective maritime forces, the objects which those stipulations have in view with respect to the military positions occupied by the two armies.

(No 7.)

Park-place, Aug. 29. 1800.

MY LORD.

In obedience to his Majesty's commands, communicated to me by your Lordship in your letter of yesterday's date, I called upon M. Otto, and had a particular conversation with him on the subject of the papers delivered to me by your Lordship. I made a proper acknowledgment to him for the readiness which he shewed to comply with your Lordship's wish of communicating the paper you wished to see, which he conceived to be the one I had the honour to deliver to your Lordship; and he appears fully sensible of the attention shewn him on that occasion. I declared to him,

1st, That the note presented at Vienna by Lord Minto, contains his Majesty's sentiments, and that the King is ready to act in conformity to it.

2d, I enquired whether any answer had been returned by the French Government to the proposal contained in M. Thugut's letter to M. Talleyrand, respecting a place for the meeting of Plenipotentiaries to carry on negociations, and was informed by him that the place of meeting was Luneville.

3d, I informed M. Otto that either of the places named by M. Thugut would be agreed to by his Majesty, and a proper person sent thither on his Majesty's part to meet the Plenipotentiaries of Austria and France, provided that the French Government is willing to enter into sufficient engagments for the freedom of direct communication by couriers with such place of negociation; which he promises to communicate immediately to the French Government by couriers.

4th, I also informed M. Otto of the very substantial reasons that will prevent his Majesty from agreeing to a general armistice previous to signing the preliminaries, as detailed in the minute which I had the honour to receive from your Lordship; and was answered by him, that he has every reason to think, and is personally convinced, that the continuation of the German armistice will depend upon the conclusion of the English armistice, the advantages of the latter being considered by France, as an equivalent for the very obvious disadvantages of the German one. He observed, that the regulations contained in the German armistice do not extend to such places as were not actually blockaded or attacked by the French; judging, therefore, from analogy, such places only as are actually blockaded by the English forces could be comprehended in the proposed armistice, therefore, Belleisle, Malta, and Alexandria should be put on the same footing as Ulm, Philipsburgh, and Ingolstadt.

M. Otto has been instructed to require an answer to the proposal for a general armistice before the 3d of September, which makes him conclude that hostilities may again commence about that time, should the proposed armistice be positively refused on the part of his Majesty. He farther observed, that as long as hostilities on the continent are carried on, there can be no firm basis on which to ground negociation, as every change on either side would occasion a new subject of discussion.

M. Otto farther remarked, that if a general armistice should be agreed on, he is authorised to enter into any security that may be thought necessary for the commerce of Great Britain; and that the great importance of the subject obliges him to enquire whether he is to have a written answer on the subject of the general armistice, or whether he is to consider the present verbal communication as definitive against it. I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) R. GEORGE.

Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

(No 8.)

Downing-street, Aug. 29. 1800.

SIR,

As M. Otto expressed to you a de-

ſire to receive, in writing, the anſwer of the King's Government to his note, I tranſmit to you the incloſed, which I requeſt you will communicate to him. I am, &c.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.

Commiſſioner George.

(No 9.)

Downing-ſtreet, Aug. 29. 1800.

SIR,

I incloſe to you, by the King's command, the anſwer which his Majeſty has thought proper that I ſhould return to the different points contained in the note which I had the honour to receive from you.

The mode which you adopted for the tranſmiſſion of that paper was perfectly ſatisfactory to his Majeſty's Government; but as Captain George has, from his ſituation, the opportunity of unobſerved intercourſe with you, I will requeſt you to tranſmit to me, through him, any further communications with which you may be charged by your Government reſpecting this buſineſs.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.

M. Otto.

Nos 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, contain communications between Lord Grenville and M. Otto, relative to the propoſed conferences at Luneville, &c. At length is brought forward the following

Projet.

1. There ſhall be a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities between the fleets and armies of the French Republic and thoſe of Great Britain.

2. The ſhips of war and merchant veſſels of each nation ſhall enjoy a free navigation, without being ſubject to any ſearch, and ſhall obſerve the uſage eſtabliſhed previous to the war.

3. All veſſels, of either nation, captured after the of Fructidor, ſhall be reſtored.

4. The places of Malta, Alexandria, and Belleiſle, ſhall be aſſimilated to the places of Ulm, Philipſburgh, and Ingolſtadt; that is to ſay, all neutral or French veſſels ſhall have permiſſion freely to enter them, in order to furniſh them with proviſions.

5. The ſquadrons which blockade Breſt, Cadiz, Toulon, and Fluſhing, ſhall return into their own harbours, or at leaſt ſhall keep out of ſight of the coaſt.

6. Three Engliſh officers ſhall be diſpatched, one directly to the admiral commanding in the Mediterranean, another to the commander of the ſquadron before Malta, and the third to the commander of the blockade of Alexandria, to notify to them the preſent armiſtice, and to convey to them orders to conform themſelves thereunto. The ſaid officers ſhall paſs through France, in order the more expeditiously to arrive at their deſtination.

7. His Catholic Majeſty and the Batavian Republic are included in the preſent armiſtice.

To this propoſal, the following official anſwer was made:—

NOTE.

The underſigned has had the honour to lay before the King the official anſwer of the French Government, which he received from M. Otto on the 5th inſtant; and alſo the projet of an armiſtice, communicated on the ſame day.

The ſpirit of that anſwer is unhappily but little conſonant with thoſe appearances of a conciliatory diſpoſition which had before been manifeſted. If it be really practicable, in the preſent moment, to reſtore permanent tranquility to Europe, this object muſt be effected by very different means than thoſe of ſuch a controverſy as that paper is calculated to produce.

Some reply, however, is indiſpenſably neceſſary to the aſſertions there advanced, which, if now paſſed over, might be conſidered as admitted.

The articles which an Auſtrian officer, charged with no ſuch commiſſion, was perſuaded to ſign at Paris, do indeed appear to his Majeſty little calculated to terminate the calamities of Europe.

But whatever be the tendency of the conditions which the French Government has there ſpecified, there can be no pretence for repreſenting them as preliminaries concluded by Auſtria or annulled by the intervention of his Majeſty.

The engagements by which the Court

Courts of London and Vienna have agreed not to treat, except in concert with each other, were concluded before there was any queſtion of theſe pretended preliminaries of peace. And the firſt intimations which his Majeſty received of their ſignature, were accompanied by the expreſs declarations of his ally, that they were wholly unauthorized, and muſt be conſidered as abſolutely null.

The French Government could indeed expect no other determination to be taken by his Imperial Majeſty. The want of all powers or inſtructions for ſuch a treaty, on the part of the Auſtrian officer, was, at the time, diſtinctly notified by him to thoſe who treated with him, and is declared even on the very face of the paper which he ſigned.

With reſpect, therefore, to the ſuppoſed demand of his Majeſty to be admitted to thoſe negociations, nothing more is neceſſary to be ſaid. The note delivered to M. de Thugut, by Lord Minto, ſufficiently explains the part which his Majeſty is really diſpoſed to take in any negociation, which may be regularly ſet on foot for general peace.

The King has always been perſuaded, that the reſult of ſuch a negociation can alone effectually re-eſtabliſh the tranquillity of Europe.

Experience has confirmed this opinion; and it is only from the conviction of its truth, that his Majeſty has now been induced to wave his ſtrong objections to the firſt propoſal of a naval armiſtice, and to enter into the diſcuſſion of the conditions on which it may be eſtabliſhed.

His Majeſty, judging from the experience of ſo many former negociations, conſiders ſuch an armiſtice as in no degree likely either to expedite or to facilitate an arrangement of the direct intereſts of Great Britain and France.

He views it in no other light, than as a temporary advantage which it is propoſed to him to yield to his enemy, in order to prevent the renewal of continental hoſtilities, and thereby to contribute to the concluſion of a general peace.

And on this ground, notwithſtanding the many diſadvantages which he is ſenſible muſt reſult, to this country, from ſuch a meaſure, he is reſolved to give to his allies, and to all Europe, this new pledge of the ſentimenrs by which he is actuated; provided that his enemies are diſpoſed to regulate the conditions of ſuch an armiſtice, as far as the nature of the caſe will allow, in conformity to the obvious and eſtabliſhed principle of ſuch arrangements.

This principle is, that the reſpective poſition of the two parties ſhould remain, during the continuance of the armiſtice, ſuch as it was at its commencement; and that neither of them ſhould, by its operations, acquire freſh advantages or new means of annoying his enemy, ſuch as he could not otherwiſe obtain. The difficulty of doing this with the ſame preciſion, in the caſe of naval operations, as by land, has already been adverted to in a former note; and it conſtitutes a leading objection to the meaſure itſelf.

But the French projet, inſtead of attempting to remove or leſſen theſe difficulties, departs at once, and in every article, from the principle itſelf, although expreſsly recogniſed and ſtudiouſly maintained in the continental armiſtice, which is there referred to as the foundation and model of this tranſaction.

It is propoſed, in effect, that the blockade of the naval ports and arſenals of the King's enemies ſhould be raiſed; that they ſhould be enabled to remove their fleets to any other ſtations, and to divide or to collect their force, as they may judge moſt advantageous to their future plans; the importation both of proviſions and of naval and military ſtores is to be wholly unreſtrained. Even Malta and the ports of Egypt, though expreſsly ſtated to be now blockaded, are to be freely victualled, and for an unlimited period, in direct contradiction to the ſtipulations of the German armiſtice reſpecting Ulm and Ingolſtadt, to which places it is nevertheleſs profeſſed to aſſimilate them: and this Government is expected to bind itſelf toward the allies of France, even before any reciprocal engagement can be received from them; while, at the ſame time, all mention of the King's allies is, on the other hand, totally omitted.

To a propoſal ſo manifeſtly repugnant to juſtice and equality, and ſo injurious not only to his Majeſty's intereſts, but alſo to thoſe of his allies,

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it cannot be expected that any motive ſhould induce the King to accede.

The counter-projet, which the underſigned has the honour to tranſmit to M. Otto, contains regulations in this reſpect more nearly correſponding with that principle of equality, on which alone his Majeſty can conſent to treat.

Even thoſe articles are, in many important points, and particularly in what relates to the actual ſtations of his Majeſty's ſquadrons, very far ſhort of what his Majeſty might juſtly demand from a reference to the general principle above ſtated, from analogy, to the conditions of the continental armiſtice, or from the relative ſituation of naval force: and a confidence is repoſed in the good faith of his enemies, which, although it can never be claimed in tranſactions between belligerent powers, his Majeſty is nevertheleſs willing to hope, he ſhall not find to have been miſplaced on the preſent occaſion.

If M. Otto is empowered to accede to theſe ſtipulations, a proper perſon will immediately be authoriſed to ſign them on his Majeſty's part; if not, he is requeſted to tranſmit them, without delay, to his Government.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.

Downing-ſtreet, Sept. 7, 1800.

Counter Projet.

It having been agreed, that negociations for a general peace ſhall be immediately ſet on foot, between the Emperor of Germany, his Britannic Majeſty, and the French Republic, and an armiſtice having already been concluded between the forces of his Imperial Majeſty and thoſe of the French Republic; it is agreed that an armiſtice ſhall alſo take place between the forces of his Britannic Majeſty and thoſe of the French Republic, on the terms and in the manner following: that is to ſay—

1. All hoſtilities, both by ſea and land, between the forces of the two contracting parties, ſhall be ſuſpended, and ſhall not be renewed until after fourteen days notice is given of the termination of the armiſtice. This notice, in ſo far as relates to the parts of Europe north of Cape St Vincent, muſt be given by one of the two Governments to the other, and is to be reckoned from the day in which the ſame ſhall be received by the Governmen to whom it is given. In the Mediterranean, or other parts of the world, the notice muſt be given by the reſpective commanding officers. But in caſe of the renewal of hoſtilities between Auſtria and France, the armiſtice between Great Britain and France is likewiſe to be conſidered as terminated, ſo ſoon as ſuch a renewal of hoſtilities ſhall be known to the officer commanding the Britiſh force; except only in ſo far as relates to prizes of merchant veſſels, which ſhall be regulated by the third article of this convention.

2. Orders ſhall immediately be ſent by the two Governments to their officers in the different parts of the world, to conform themſelves to this agreement, ſea paſſes ſhall be given to the ſhips which are to carry theſe orders; and his Britannic Majeſty's officers to be ſent for that purpoſe through France, ſhall be furniſhed with the neceſſary paſſports and facilities to expedite their journey.

3. All prizes made in any part of the world during the continuation and operation of the armiſtice, by any officers having actually received due notice of this agreement, ſh ll be reſtored; and generally, whether ſuch notice ſhall have been received or not, all prizes made in the Channel, or in the North Seas, after 12 days (to be reckoned from the exchange of the ratifications of this convention) ſhall be reſtored; and the ſame periods ſhall be allowed, in this reſpect, for the other parts of the world, as were ſtipulated by the 22d article of the preliminaries of the laſt peace.

4. Malta, and the maritime towns and ports of Egypt, ſhall be placed on the ſame footing as thoſe places which, though comprized within the demarcation of the French army in Germany, are occupied by the Auſtrian troops; conſequently, nothing ſhall be admitted by ſea which can give additional means of defence; and proviſions only for fourteen days at a time, in proportion to the conſumption, as it ſhall be aſcertained by commiſſaries to be named for the purpoſe, who ſhall have power to eſtabliſh the neceſſary regulations for giving effect to this ſtipulation, conformably to the principles of

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the 4th article of the convention concluded between the Auſtrian and French Generals in Germany.

5. The blockade of Breſt, Toulon, and any other of the ports of France, by his Majeſty's fleets, ſhall be diſcontinued; and all the Britiſh ſhips ſhall be inſtructed not to interrupt or obſtruct the trade or navigation of any ſhips ſailing to or from the coaſts of France, except in the article of naval or military ſtores, which are not to be brought thither by ſea during the preſent armiſtice. None of the ſhips of war now ſtationed in the ſame ports reſpectively ſhall, before the renewal of hoſtilities, be removed to any other ſtation.

6. The allies of the two parties ſhall ſeverally be at liberty to accede to this armiſtice, if they ſo think fit; provided they alſo engage to obſerve a like armiſtice, on conditions ſimilar to thoſe here ſpecified, toward ſuch of the allies on the other ſide as ſhall alſo accede to it.

The periods or terms to be fixed for the commencement of the armiſtice in the different quarters of the world, as with reſpect to each of the ſaid allies, are to be regulated in conformity to the ſtipulations contained in the 3d article of this convention, as between Great Britain and France; and the ſaid periods or terms are to be reckoned from the day on which the acceſſion of ſuch power to the armiſtice ſhall have been notified by ſuch power to the party with whom it is at war. Such notification, duly authenticated by the Government on whoſe part it is made, may either be tranſmitted by couriers or flags of truce, or through the channel of the two contracting parties, to each other reciprocally. The naval ports and arſenal of the allies of France are, during ſuch armiſtice, to be placed on the ſame footing with thoſe of France; and the notices which are to precede the renewal of hoſtilities, as well as all other matters relating to ſuch armiſtice, are to be regulated according to the terms of ſuch convention.

7. This convention ſhall be ratified, and the ratifications ſhall be exchanged within the term of ten days, or ſooner, if the ſame be practicable.

M. Otto replies to this note, that the principles they contain are ſo contrary to his inſtructions that he muſt wait for farther communications from France; and on the 16th of September, another application is made by him, in which it is argued that the object of the French is, to obtain advantages in a naval armiſtice equal to thoſe they loſe by the armiſtice in Germany. It is denied that the Engliſh projet grants France any advantages. To ſhew what it loſes by the continental truce, it repreſents Auſtria fortifying her fortreſſes, recruiting her armies, which ſhe may reſtore in ſix months, organizing Naples; and the Imperial armies recovering from their panic, while France might have been conquering. This alternative is offered: if England wiſhes for a ſeparate peace and a ſeparate negociation, her projet will be acceded to; but if ſhe deſires a general peace and a general negociation, the projet of France muſt be accepted. France announces her expectation, in caſe of an armiſtice, of being able to communicate with the iſlands of France and Re-union—with her Weſt India colonies, and ſend a few thouſand men to Egypt. The forts of the Emperor, ſurrounded by the French, daily require troops to replace thoſe who die. The permiſſion to victual the harbours of France is denied to be a favour, as food is got from the interior.

Lord Grenville's Reply.

The note incloſed in M. Otto's letter of the 10th inſtant, has been laid before the King.

His Majeſty has not ſeen in that paper any freſh ſuggeſtions on the ſubject of a naval armiſtice, which can at all vary the anſwer tranſmitted to M. Otto, on the 7th inſtant.

Neither his Majeſty's known engagements to his allies, nor his deſire, ſo recently expreſſed, to contribute to the reſtoration of general tranquility in Europe, will admit of his ſeparating his intereſts from thoſe of the powers with whom he is connected in the proſecution of the war; much leſs could he entertain the idea of conſenting, for ſuch a purpoſe, to any naval armiſtice; a meaſure which he has already declared to be totally inapplicable to a ſeparate diſcuſſion of the intereſts of Great Britain and France.

This propoſal being, therefore, one which

which the French Government muſt have known that his Majeſty could not accept, the ſuppoſed alternative profeſſed to be offered to his Majeſty's choice, amounts to nothing more than to the ſimple renewal of a demand already rejected. No freſh inducement is ſtated, which ſhould now diſpoſe his Majeſty to conſent to thoſe conditions of armiſtice for joint negociation, which he had before conſidered as only inadmiſſible.

From information received, ſince the laſt communications on this ſubject took place, his Majeſty has obſerved, with equal ſurpriſe and concern, that the orders for giving notice of the termination of the continental armiſtice muſt actually have been diſpatched from Paris, at the very time when the continuance of that armiſtice was propoſed to his Majeſty as the condition and inducement for a maritime truce. And if, in addition to this circumſtance, his Majeſty were to collect the preſent diſpoſitions of his enemies, from the terms reſpecting his conduct and views, with which their recent communications with his allies are filled, the concluſion muſt be extremely unfavourable to the exiſtence of any diſpoſition to conciliation.

His Majeſty is, however, ſtill willing to wave all reference to theſe conſiderations, and to regulate his conduct by the motives which he has already explained. He ſtill looks, therefore, to a naval armiſtice, on ſuitable conditions, as to a ſacrifice which he may be induced to make in order to prevent the renewal of hoſtilities on the continent, and thereby to facilitate thoſe joint negociations for general peace, which might perhaps be accelerated by ſuch an arrangement, although they are by no means neceſſarily dependent on it.

But when it is required that the extent of the ſacrifice which his Majeſty is to make ſhould be regulated neither by any fair ſtandard of equality, nor by the ordinary rules which govern ſuch tranſactions; when, without any reference to the intereſts of his own people, he is called upon to proportion his conceſſions to the exaggerated eſtimates which his enemies have formed of the benefits derived to his allies from the continental armiſtice; and when, on ſuch grounds as theſe, conditions are inſiſted on which even theſe could not warrant, it becomes neceſſary to ſtate diſtinctly that his Majeſty neither recognizes this principle, nor, if he did, could he agree in this application of it.

His Majeſty is not, indeed, called upon to appreciate the relative advantages which the prolongation of the continental armiſtice might really afford to each of the belligerent powers. But even of thoſe circumſtances, which are enumerated by the French Government as excluſively advantageous to Auſtria, many are evidently beneficial to both parties, and are ſo nearly to an equal extent.

If, during the interval of repoſe which has already elapſed, the Auſtrian armies have been re-eſtabliſhed, recruited, and re-inforced, France has not been inattentive to the ſame meaſures. If the ſubſidies which his Majeſty has furniſhed, are applied by his ally to the formation or tranſport of magazines, France has appropriated to ſimilar purpoſes, the rigorous contributions exacted from thoſe countries which the exiſtence of an armiſtice has not exempted from that calamity. The places in the rear of the Auſtrian army may have been repaired; but the poſition of the French armies have alſo been ſtrengthened, and even the blockaded towns may perhaps ſuffer more from the increaſed length of the blockade, than they can profit by any internal meaſures for improving their defences.

On other points of compariſon his Majeſty forbears to enter. No part of the varied ſucceſſes of the continental war appear to him to entitle his enemies to preſume on any aſcendant over the ſpirit of the Auſtrian armies.

But were the aſſertions of the French Government, in theſe reſpects, better grounded than his Majeſty conceives them to be, the principle itſelf would ſtill be inadmiſſible. It is impoſſible that his Majeſty can admit that compenſation is to be demanded from him for the extent of thoſe advantages, whatever they might really be, which his ally might derive from the continuance of the armiſtice; yet even ſuch compenſation is in a great degree offered by his Majeſty.—In conſenting to a naval armiſtice on ſuch terms as have already been acceded to on his Ma-

Majesty's part, he has made considerable sacrifices, and placed within the reach of his enemies great and obvious advantages, which their representation in vain endeavours to depreciate; he has thereby given to all Europe a strong pledge of his concern for the general welfare, and to his enemies a decided proof of his pacific disposition.

But to yield to the present demand would be to sacrifice those means of present defence, and those pledges of future security, which have been acquired by such great and memorable efforts, and which he can never be expected to forego till the result of those negociations, in which he has declared his readiness to concur, shall have crowned his endeavours for the happiness of his people by the restoration of a safe and honourable peace.

GRENVILLE.

Downing-street, Sept. 20.

The following new Project is submitted by M. Otto to Lord Grenville.

Project.

In consideration of its having been agreed that negociations for a general peace shall be immediately opened between the French republic and its allies on one side, and his Imperial Majesty, his Britannic Majesty, and their allies, on the other side; and that the armistice which has already been concluded between the armies of the French republic and those of his Britannic Majesty, the two governments have agreed to conclude the said armistice upon the following conditions:

Article 1. All hostilities both by sea and land, between the two nations, shall be suspended, and shall not be renewed till after a month's notification prior to the end of the armistice. In all parts of the world, the armistice shall not be broken without the express order of the contracting governments; and hostilities shall not be renewed until a month after the notification which may have been given by the general or commanding officer of one of the two nations to that of the other nation.

2. Orders shall be immediately transmitted by the two governments to the commanding officers in the several parts of the world, directing them to act in conformity with this convention. Passports shall be given to the persons who shall carry out these orders; and the officers of his Britannic Majesty who shall travel through France for this purpose shall receive safe-conducts, and the necessary facilities for accelerating their journey.

3. All prizes made in any part of the world, during the continuance of the armistice, by any officer having actually received the notification of this convention, shall be restored. And generally (whether this notification shall have been made or not) all prizes made in the channel, or in the north seas, after twelve days, to be computed from the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, shall be restored; and, in regard to this object, the terms shall be fixed for the other parts of the world conformably to the stipulations of the 22d article of the preliminaries of the last peace; whence it results, that, computing from the day of the said exchange, all trading vessels of either nation shall have the power of putting out to sea, and of navigating freely as before the war.

4. Malta and Egypt shall be assimilated to the places in Germany, which, although blockaded by the French army, have been permitted to enjoy the benefit of the continental armistice. Malta shall be furnished with provisions for fifteen days at a time, at the rate of ten thousand rations *per diem*. With regard to Egypt, six French frigates shall have the liberty of sailing from Toulon, of unlading at Alexandria, and of returning without being searched, and without suffering any opposition during their passage, either from English ships, or from those of the allies of Great Britain. An English officer of rank, shall for this purpose, embark on board one of the frigates, and shall travel through France on his way to Toulon.

5. The Blockade of Brest, of Toulon, and of every other French port, shall be raised; and all British captains shall receive instructions not to interrupt the trade of any vessel either entering therein, or going out thereof. No ship of the line, however, of two or three decks, actually at anchor in the said ports, shall be at liberty to go out before the renewal of hostilities, for the purpose of changing its situation;

tion; but frigates, ſloops, and other ſmall ſhips of war, may freely go out and navigate, and, in the event of their meeting at ſea with ſhips belonging to his Britannic Majeſty, they ſhall obſerve the cuſtoms eſtabliſhed before the war.

6. The land forces in the pay of his Britannic Majeſty ſhall not have the power of diſembarking in any port of Italy, during the continuance of the preſent armiſtice.

7. The allies of France, namely Spain, the Batavian republic, and Genoa, ſhall participate in the benefit of the preſent armiſtice. (If his Britannic Majeſty inſiſt upon including his allies in the armiſtice, they ſhall enjoy the ſame privileges as thoſe of France.)

8. The preſent convention ſhall be ratified, and the ratifications ſhall be exchanged in the ſpace of ten days, or ſooner, if it ſhould be poſſible.

Lord Grenville's reply to M. Otto is next inſerted.

His Lordſhip objects to the ſincerity of the French, that they gave notice of breaking the armiſtice in Germany, at the very moment they propoſed a naval armiſtice to England. His lordſhip ſays, no man can believe that the preſent war can be terminated ſincerely by a ſucceſſion of ſeparate treaties.

As the converſation between Mr Hammond and Citizen Otto, relates more to the ſentiments of the latter than to thoſe of the French government, we omit them, and proceed to the rupture of the overtures, which takes place in conſequence of the following letter:

Hertford ſtreet, 16 Vendemiaire, Year 9. (Oct. 8. 1800.)

SIR, I have received the letter which you did me the honour to addreſs to me this morning, requeſting that I would acquaint you in writing with the ſubſtance of the communication which I have been directed to make you, the importance of the object to which it relates rendering you apprehenſive leſt you ſhould not completely have ſeized the meaning of the communication. I haſten, therefore to tranſmit the ſubſtance of it to you.

The laſt notes which were exchanged, and ſeveral important events, which have completely changed the baſis upon which the propoſed armiſtice was to have been eſtabliſhed, having put an end to the negociation on foot, I had the honour to inform you, that notwithſtanding the circumſtances which are oppoſed to the concluſion of a maritime truce, the firſt conſul is invariably diſpoſed to receive any overtures relative to a ſeparate negociation between France and Great Britain, and that the mode of ſuch overture entirely depends upon the option of his Majeſty: that when the king ſhall think proper to ſend for that purpoſe a plenipotentiary to Paris, I am authoriſed not only to conſent to it, but to deliver to him the neceſſary paſſport. That if, on the contrary, his Majeſty ſhould prefer that the preliminary negociations ſhould be begun at London, ſpecial powers will be ſent to me for that purpoſe. I have the honour to be, &c. OTTO.

Mr Hammond.

SIR *Downing-ſtreet, Oct. 9. 1800.* I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yeſterday's date; and I am directed in return to acquaint you, that his Majeſty's government entirely agrees in the opinion there expreſſed, that all further diſcuſſion of the terms of a naval armiſtice would be ſuperfluous, as the only object which it was propoſed to his Majeſty to ſecure, by ſuch an arrangement, has in the mean time been made the ground of ſeparate ſacrifices required from his ally.

With reſpect to the propoſal of opening negociations for a ſeparate peace, his Majeſty, retaining always the ſincere deſire which he has uniformly expreſſed for the reſtoration of general tranquillity in Europe, muſt at the ſame time renew his former declarations of an invariable determination to execute with punctuality and good faith his engagements with his allies, and muſt therefore ſteadily decline to enter into any meaſures tending to ſeparate his intereſts from thoſe of the powers who ſhall continue to make common cauſe with him in the proſecution of the war. I am, &c.

M. Otto. GEO. HAMMOND.

The appendix merely contains two letters from Baron Thugut and Lord Minto, with ſome official papers from General Kleber and his aid-de-camp reſpecting the evacuation of Egypt. The

The following NOTE was lately delivered by the Swediſh Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, to the Miniſter of his Pruſſian Majeſty at Stockholm, on the ſubject of the affair at Barcelona:—

"HAVING ſtated to the King the manner in which his Pruſſian Majeſty has viewed the memorial of the Court of Spain, on the ſubject of an inſult offered to the Swediſh flag by the Engliſh; the underſigned, Chancellor of the Court, has been commanded to expreſs to M. de Tarach the grateful acknowledgements of his Majeſty for the conſtant attention which the Court of Berlin has ſhewn to the intereſts of the neutral flags, and the full confidence which he repoſes in the mode in which they are regarded by that Court.

"The King has viewed with ſurprize, the public reſponſibility to which the Court of Spain has called Sweden upon this occaſion, and the menaces which it has thereto added; notwithſtanding all the vexations to which neutral flags, have been expoſed during the preſent war, this is the moſt oppreſſive proceeding which they have yet experienced. Being thus inceſſantly placed between the offence and the reparation, they muſt ſoon be dragged into a concern in the war, or ceaſe to appear on the ſeas where it is carried on.

"Theſe truths involving conſequences ſo important to the other neutral powers, as well as to Sweden, his Swediſh Majeſty could not, in general, take upon himſelf any ſhare of reſponſibility for the improper uſe which the belligerent powers may make of the Swediſh veſſels which they may ſeize upon.

"This principle appears to his Swediſh Majeſty ſo well founded, that he flatters himſelf the Court of Berlin will give it all the ſupport which juſtice and the common intereſt appear equally to demand; and it has been hitherto reſpected amidſt all the outrages which have been committed on both ſides, without which the war muſt have become general. Had the Ottoman Porte, Ruſſia, and England, attached ſuch reſponſibility to all the flags in the port of Alexandria—had they claimed the reſtitution of Egypt from the reſpective Governments, becauſe their merchant veſſels had been compelled to carry French troops to take that country by ſurpriſe—and had they uſed the ſame forms of application, and inſiſted on the ſame peremptory terms and conditions—all commerce, all neutrality muſt have been at once annihilated. His Majeſty, therefore, conceived that the violence offered to the Swediſh flag at Barcelona was not to be treated in any other manner than that of which he had previouſly to complain; and he reſerves to himſelf the privilege of demanding reparation for the injuries done to his ſubjects or his flag, at ſuch opportunity, and by ſuch means, as his particular ſituation may afford.

"His Majeſty, however, ought not to conceal, that, in the preſent caſe, the injury which has thence reſulted to a friendly power gives him ſo much more uneaſineſs, as he regards the capture made by the Engliſh as very illegal, and he is anxiouſly deſirous of being able, by his repreſentation, to contribute to its reſtitution.

"His Majeſty will certainly make exertion to effect an arrangement, upon which the continuance of amicable relations between Sweden and Spain is unexpectedly made to depend; but he cannot, at preſent, take thoſe ſteps with reſpect to the two frigates, which he has not hitherto taken with reſpect to his own convoys, nor give the Court of Spain any better hopes than he has himſelf.

"The underſigned embraces this occaſion, &c.

"D'EHRENHEIM."

The Swediſh Government has publiſhed an official NOTE, which was handed to his Swediſh Majeſty by Citizen Buys, the Miniſter of the Batavian Republic. It is as follows:

"THE Batavian Republic, being aware of the character of her enemy, and to what point ſhe pretends to exerciſe her dominion over the ſeas, even with reſpect to neutral and allied powers, has hitherto abſtained, through a regard for peace, to enforce thoſe rights which ſhe might in juſtice have reclaimed. But as this enemy has no longer ſet any bounds to her pride or to her inſatiable avarice, the Batavian Government would deem herſelf crimi-

nally reſponſible to the nation, the intereſts of which are conſided to its care, if it did not raiſe its voice in order to obtain reparation for ſo many outrages.

"As to you, Sire, Europe has its eye upon you, and expects with impatience the prompt ſatisfaction which is due to you. If the Engliſh Government, deaf to the voice of honour, and to the repreſentations of your Majeſty, do not make, before the expiration of one year, the reparation which is demanded, the Batavian Government will find itſelf reduced to the harſh neceſſity of concerting with its allies the neceſſary means for ſecuring its ports from any violence ſimilar to that which has been exerciſed againſt the Swediſh flag. The underſigned flatters himſelf, that his Swediſh Majeſty will communicate to the Batavian Government the reſult of his application to the Court of London. He wiſhes to his Majeſty the moſt complete ſucceſs, as his Majeſty will thereby acquire a new right to the public eſteem, and to the gratitude of a Republic, which he has always honoured by his good will.

(Signed) BUYS."

The Chancellor of the Swediſh Court has anſwered by a note, in which he thanks the Batavian Government in the name of his maſter, for the part which the former has taken reſpecting the inſult offered to the Swediſh flag. His Majeſty then proceeds to declare, that, with reſpect to the term of a year, pointed out for the purpoſe of obtaining a reparation from England, he does not think himſelf by any means circumſcribed in point of time. If unexpected obſtacles ſhould interfere, to prevent the removal of the exiſting difficulties, he ſhould not deem himſelf any more reſponſible for any abuſe which Great Britain has committed againſt Spain. It is probable, however, that the Court of London, for its own ſafety, will prevent ſimilar irregularities in future. But if the fear of ſuch events ſhould lead ſome ſtates to meaſures more or leſs rigorous, the Batavian Government has given too many proofs of the wiſdom of its Adminiſtration, to ſuffer his Swediſh Majeſty to believe, that it will have recourſe to any meaſures which, in their conſequences, may tend to involve the neutral powers."

Official Letter from the Duke of Portland, on the diſpoſition to riot, on account of the dearth of proviſions.

Whitehall, Sept. 29. 1800.

MY LORD,

I have had the honour to receive your Grace's letter of the 25th inſt. and am very glad to find that the diſpoſition to riot at Witney has been ſuppreſſed, and that it is all quite there for the preſent. I cannot, however, advert to the cauſe to which your Grace is of opinion that this event may be aſcribed, and to the conſequence which you ſeem to think would follow the removal of the troops which have been ſent into Oxfordſhire, without participating in your apprehenſions, ſo far as to aſſure your Grace, that none of them will be withdrawn, until you are entirely ſatisfied that no part either of the county or city of Oxford is any longer expoſed to the riſk of ſuffering from the effect of popular tumult. But notwithſtanding theſe precautions, and all the extent of the military and civil power which is now placed at your Grace's diſpoſal, conſidering the ſtate of the county, your Grace will give me leave to repreſent to you the neceſſity, which I am perſuaded there muſt be, for the exertion of all your great influence and authority, to combat and counteract the prejudices which have operated no leſs powerfully and unfortunately, in diſpoſing a very large part of the community to believe that the late ſcarcity was artificial, and has been owing to the views and ſpeculations of certain intereſted and rapacious men, who take advantage of the difficulties and diſtreſſes of the times to enrich themſelves at the expence of the Public. Your Grace need not be reminded of the circumſtances of the laſt year's harveſt, and of the unfavourable ſtate of the ground at the time of ſowing wheat, to account for the dearneſs of that article, and indeed of every other ſort of grain, and of all proviſions in general; and although the quantity of corn which has been imported has far exceeded the moſt ſanguine expectations, neither in that reſpect, nor in quality, does it, or can it ever compenſate for the deficiency which was and will be occaſioned by ſuch a ſeaſon as that of laſt year; nor would it have the effect which muſt be hoped to be derived from it, was it

to

to be brought without reſerve to market, in the ſame quantities in which it is landed; for, from the beſt information that can be obtained of the ſtate of this year's crop throughout the kingdom, I am ſorry to ſay, that, according to the moſt ſanguine eſtimation, the produce of it is not likely to amount to more than three fourths of an average crop; and it is thought by many that it will not exceed three-fifths. But be the amount what it may, it is, I fear, but too well aſcertained, that the whole produce of the grain, in the beſt of years, is not equal to the annual conſumption of the country. I need not aſk your Grace what may be the conſequence of ſuffering the doctrines which have of late been ſo unhappily received againſt the growers of corn, and dealers in that commodity, to prevail, or of their not being diſcountenanced by every poſſible means that can be employed for that purpoſe; and it muſt be too evident, that it is indiſpenſably neceſſary, without loſs of time, or being influenced by any other conſideration, to counteract and expoſe the folly and injuſtice of this falſe policy, to which is to be attributed the aſſumption of a right to ſet prices on commodities brought to market, of daily conſumption, of entering into aſſociations (which is much the ſame thing) not to give more than a certain price for any of thoſe articles, of obliging the growers of corn, or dealers in other articles of proviſion, to ſell at a given price, and, what is worſt of all, going in bands to the houſes of farmers, and forcing them by threats, and various other modes of intimidation, to enter into engagements to bring and diſpoſe of their commodities at a given price; a proceeding which I cannot advert to without urging your Grace to proſecute, without diſtinction, all perſons concerned in it, in the moſt vigorous, exemplary, and impreſſive manner, which the power, military as well as civil, under your command, will moſt ſpeedily and effectually enable you to do. It would be an unreaſonable abuſe of your Grace's time to enumerate the evils which muſt unavoidably reſult from a continuance of the proceedings which I have taken the liberty of pointing out to you, as requiring to be immediately ſuppreſſed. But if any thing could contribute to realize the abſurd notion of corn being deſtroyed for the purpoſe of keeping up the price of it, this would be more likely to effect it than any other mode that could be adopted, as the life of a perſon poſſeſſed of corn, or any other article of proviſion, is rendered no leſs inſecure than his property, and it would conſequently tend, as all other acts of violence do, to the concealment, much more than the production of the commodity; the conſequence of which muſt be obvious in the injury reſulting to landed property, by diſcouraging tillage and every ſort of agriculture, and by locking up, or diverting into another channel, that capital which is perhaps more beneficially employed in the improvement of land than in any other mode—it would ſo impede and obſtruct the great ſource and means of the daily ſupplies of the country, that famine would ſoon be ſubſtituted in the place of ſcarcity, and that diſtreſs and confuſion would ſoon enſue, which would debilitate its inhabitants, and enervate all its powers more fatally than any calamity with which it has been viſited for centuries, or than is to be met with in the annals of its hiſtory. If the employment of property is not ſecure; if every man does not feel that he has power to retain what he poſſeſſes as long as he pleaſes; and diſpoſe of it at the time, in the manner, and for the price he chooſes to fix upon it, there muſt be an end of confidence, of induſtry, and of all valuable and virtuous exertions of every deſcription; for there is no reaſon why a price may not be put on the works of the handicraftſman, mechanic, or artiſt, as well as upon thoſe of the farmer, grazier, gardener, &c.—and thus the whole order of things would be overturned and deſtroyed. Your Grace, therefore, will, I hope, excuſe the earneſtneſs with which I addreſs myſelf to you to reſiſt thoſe attempts in their outſet, and to maintain the principle of perfect freedom of property, upon which the proſperity of this country reſts, and by which it has riſen, under Providence, to the extraordinary ſtate of wealth and power which it now enjoys. If this concluſion is as well founded as I believe it to be, the neceſſity of the protection I recommend cannot be diſputed: and I am perſuaded your Grace will admit and feel the occaſion to be worthy the exertion

ertion of the influence I ſolicit. The people will be made ſenſible that their own intereſt, as well as the law, requires that the markets ſhould be free and open, and that every man ſhould diſpoſe of what he brings there at his own price, or be at liberty to withhold it, unleſs he is ſatisfied with what is offered him for it; and the perſon who brings his commodities to market, will go there with that confidence which can alone ſecure his attendance at it. I cannot but be fearful that I have treſpaſſed very unreaſonably upon your Grace's time; but the ſituation in which I have the honour of ſtanding, having brought before me the details of all the diſturbances and outrages occaſioned by the preſſure of the times, and the opinions againſt which I have remonſtrated, it may be poſſible that I may be more alive to the tendency of their effects than thoſe who contemplate them at a greater diſtance, and more at their eaſe; but when I find reaſons to infer that your Grace entertained apprehenſions not much inferior to thoſe which I have deſcribed, I may, I think, refer myſelf to your candour, to excuſe the liberty I have taken in opening my concluſions on which I ſhall feel myſelf as fully juſtified by your concurrence, as by the uſe you will make of your influence and power in reſtoring and ſecuring the tranquility and good order of the country, and that confidence which is as eſſential to the tranſactions of individuals, as to thoſe of a public nature.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Grace's moſt obedient humble ſervant,
Portland.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Dec. 11. The *Attorney General* moved for leave to bring in a bill for the continuance of an act for ſuſpending the Habeas Corpus act, which, after a good deal of oppoſition from Mr Sheridan and Mr Tierney, was granted.

12. The *Attorney General* ſaid, the act for ſuſpending the Habeas Corpus act would expire on the 1ſt of February; and between the 22d of January, the day on which the united parliament was to meet, and the 1ſt day of February there were only ten days, a time far too ſhort for any diſcuſſion relative to the propriety and expediency of the meaſure. He did not, however, propoſe or wiſh that the bill ſhould be now continued for any conſiderable length of time, but only ſo far, that the further renewal of it might ſtill become a matter for the conſideration in the next ſeſſion. He thought it wholly unneceſſary to give any reaſons for the meaſure, ſince they muſt be preſent to the mind of every member of that houſe, but concluded with moving for leave to bring in a bill further to continue the act for ſuſpending the Habeas Corpus.—The other ſpeakers were Mr Martin, Mr Sheridan, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Tierney, Mr Baker, and Sir F. Burdett. On a diviſion there appeared for the motion, ayes 51, noes 13.

On the next day, the *Attorney General* obtained leave to bring in a bill for continuing in force the Alien Act. Mr Bragge obtained leave to bring in a bill to explain, amend, and enlarge the powers of the Land-tax redemption bill.

December the 15th, the order of the day being read for the third reading of the Parochial Relief Bill, Mr Ryder moved a clauſe, enabling the pariſh to appoint from two to four ſubſtantial houſekeepers to aſſiſt the overſeers in making a rate, for the purchaſe of proviſions for the relief of the poor; the clauſe was agreed to, and the bill was read a third time and paſſed. On the ſame day Mr Bragge brought up the report of the committee of ſupply for granting 50,000l. to his Majeſty, to be applied for laying in ſtores of herrings, for the convenience and uſe of different parts of the kingdom.

16. The Edinburgh Poor Relief bill was read a third time and paſſed without any debate. (For the outlines of this bill ſee end of this No.)

Mr Ryder brought up the fourth report

port of the Proviſion Committee, which was ordered to be printed. The purport of it was to prohibit the ſifting of flour, except in Cloth No. 2. or 8s. 6d. cloth, or in a wire machine, which would have a correſponding effect. By this proceſs, nothing would be excluded but the coarſe bran, this would be a ſaving of 46lb. in every buſhel; and that it ſhould be prohibited by law to make bread of any flour which had not undergone that proceſs.

20. The bill for the ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus act and ſeveral others, paſſed the Houſe, and were ordered to be carried to the Houſe of Lords.

22. The Houſe, after ſeveral bills had gone through the neceſſary ſtages, adjourned for eight days.

29. *Mr Sheridan* wiſhed to know, whether the Houſe was to expect any communications from his Majeſty reſpecting the ſituation of this country with regard to Ruſſia.

Mr Pitt replied, that he had no commands from his Majeſty to make any communication of that kind.

31. *Mr Nicholls*, after expatiating on the diſtreſs to which this country was brought, being now on the verge of famine and bankruptcy, by his Majeſty's Miniſters perſiſting in a deſtructive war, which was now threatened to become more extenſive and aggravating by the confederation of the Northern Powers, moved an humble addreſs to his Majeſty, praying that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to take meaſures for reſtoring to this country the bleſſings of peace.

Mr Windham preſented an account of the number of men raiſed for his Majeſty's land ſervice, the number killed, and the number diſbanded, from the commencement of the war down to the lateſt returns. He obſerved, that this account muſt neceſſarily be imperfect, becauſe ſeveral of the returns were made by perſons unacquainted with the buſineſs; and that ſome of the diſbanded men were afterwards incorporated into other regiments, which of courſe made the numbers appear greater than they really were.

The accounts were then ordered to be printed.

The Houſe was then ſummoned by the Black Rod to attend his Majeſty in the Houſe of Peers, where the royal aſſent was given to a great number of bills, and the ſpeech (p. 889.) delivered from the throne, which the Speaker read on his return; and thus concluded the *laſt ſeſſion of the Britiſh Parliament.*

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Dec. 12. The attention of the Houſe was given to the ſeveral bills ſent up from the other Houſe. The ſpeeches upon them being of a ſimilar tendency and import, we think it unneceſſary to detail them.

22. The Houſe of Commons having attended at the bar, purſuant to a notice from the Black Rod, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and Lord Walſingham, empowered by virtue of his Majeſty's commiſſion, gave the royal aſſent to three bills; That for making better proviſion for the relief of the poor, and diminiſhing the conſumption of wheaten flour; The Edinburgh poor bill; and That for the accommodation of the members of both Houſes of Parliament.

The bills upon the table were then forwarded in their ſeveral ſtages, and the Houſe adjourned.

Alien Bill.

On the queſtion for the Houſe to proceed in a Committee on the Alien Bill,

Lord Holland roſe, and in terms of unuſual warmth oppoſed it. He ſaid, that the ſituation we now ſtood in, with regard to France, made the renewal of this meaſure both unwiſe and impolitic. It tended to increaſe the ill blood that already prevailed between the Governments of the two countries, and involve in the miſchief even individuals of each. This nation had invited the emigrants from that nation into her boſom, and by this bill we were converting that which was firſt an aſylum into a perſecution. He objected to the principle of the bill, upon that as well as upon many grounds, for he knew of no right that we had, either by the law of nations or of nature, to adopt ſo tyrannical a ſyſtem. As to its detail, his objections went, if poſſible, to much greater lengths; every clauſe of it was arbitrary, and though he did not impute the fact, yet he was juſtified in the aſ-

ſertation,

ſertion, that it was a meaſure almoſt in every inſtance ſubject to the groſſeſt abuſe, as well as to the moſt ſevere cruelty towards innocent individuals: Hence did it appear, that the juſtice of the country was libelled in the acts of office, when individuals, many of whom had reſided upwards of twenty years in this country, married to Engliſh women, and had children Britons born, were forced from their homes, and driven to a nation where death might, and for aught he knew to the contrary, had been the certain conſequence. If the war had been undertaken for the cauſe of religion, why are the emigrant prieſts of France, who ſought ſhelter in this country from aſſaſſination and murder in their own, becauſe they profeſſed to ſupport the cauſe of their religion, now that they are permitted to return home to proſecute its ſacred duties, refuſed ſo to do? He wiſhed ſome Noble Lord, the advocate of religion as well as of war in that Houſe, to anſwer him this queſtion. He admitted, that if any were ſo ungrateful, as by political intrigues, to turn the aſſylum we afforded them into a medium of ſupport to our enemy, no ſpecies of puniſhment was ſufficiently ſevere for ſuch perſons; but then, if ſuch were to be found, we had laws enough to reach them without this arbitrary and tyrannical bill. His Lordſhip enumerated a variety of other arguments againſt the bill, and concluded with wiſhing that it might, on account of the lateneſs of the ſeſſions, be poſtponed to the next.

Lord Grenville began by obſerving, that the remarks paſſed by the Noble Lord upon the Noble Duke, who ſo honourably fills the department of third Secretary of State, were as ill applied to that diſtinguiſhed perſonage as they were unfounded. He could aſſure that Noble Lord, the Houſe, and the country, that the ſuperintendance of that office to which this debate alludes, could not be under the controul of any perſon of more humanity, tenderneſs, compaſſion, or moderation, conſiſtent with his arduous duty therein, than the Noble Duke who preſides over it; and he would venture to affirm, that no abuſe of authority, no exerciſe of tyranny, no application of power, private intereſt, or ſecondary conſideration, had occurred from its eſtabliſhment to the preſent inſtance, that came within his knowledge, and very many caſes did; and he could farther take upon himſelf to declare, that the ſcrupulous inveſtigation had taken place in every caſe, and in no one has the ſlighteſt circumſtances in favour of the individual been loſt ſight of. But he appealed to their Lordſhips' wiſdom whether this country, ſituate as ſhe is, with a violent and determined enemy to contend with, ſhould not uſe every precaution neceſſary to prevent the contagion of jacobinal, revolutionary, and republican principles in this country, and whether, as the Noble Lord (Holland) had complained of the probable hardſhips which natives of the country of our enemy were ſtated to have ſuffered, we were not bound to take good care to prevent natives of our own country from ſuffering hardſhips through them; but that Noble Lord ſhould recollect, that Frenchmen were not the only perſons meant by this bill, it extended to foreigners of all countries; therefore Frenchmen had no particular right to complain, and if they did, he wiſhed that law to be compared with the practice and laws of the police of France, as exerciſed againſt individuals of this country, reſident there; if that be done, it will then be found which is the more rigorous, the more tyrannical, and the more arbitrary. His Lordſhip, with much ingenious and convincing argument, replied to every point urged by Lord Holland; and the Houſe proceeding to a Committee on the bill, it was reported and ordered for a third reading to-morrow.

26. The bills on the table, among which were the coarſe bread and corn bills, went through their reſpective ſtages.

27. Their Lordſhips met, and read a third time nine public bills and ſeveral private ones, preparatory to their receiving the Royal aſſent, and thus terminating the buſineſs of the ſeſſion. Among the private bills were, the bill for aſcertaining the population of the country, the ſtale bread bill, the quarantine bill, and Eaſt India undreſſed hemp bill.

31. This day, at three o'clock, the King came down in the uſual ſtate to the Houſe of Lords, and being ſeated, in his Royal Robes, on the Throne,

Sir

Sir Francis Molyneaux, Bart. Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, was ſent to deſire the attendance of the Commons, who forthwith, to a conſiderable number, entered the Houſe.

On coming up to the bar, and preſenting the Exchequer bills bill, *The Speaker* of the Houſe of Commons addreſſed his Majeſty in the following words:—

"*Moſt Gracious Sovereign,*

The bill now tendered to your Majeſty by your faithful Commons, completes the proviſion which has been made for the ſeveral branches of the public ſervice, till that period, when your Majeſty will receive the advice and aſſiſtance of your Parliament of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Impreſſed with a well-grounded confidence in the ſtrength and reſources of the empire, and partaking, as they earneſtly do, of that ſolicitude for the reſtoration of peace, of which your Majeſty has given a recent though unavailing proof, your Commons are convinced, that nothing can contribute more effectually to the accompliſhment of that great object, than to manifeſt the ability and determination of this country to be fully prepared for the further proſecution of a conteſt, the continuance of which may juſtly be aſcribed to the unwarrantable pretenſions of the enemy.

"But on no occaſion has the attention of your Parliament been more deeply and anxiouſly engaged, than by theſe important conſiderations, to which it was peculiarly directed, at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion, in conſequence of your Majeſty's paternal concern for the welfare and comfort of your people. To alleviate, to the utmoſt of their power, the preſſure upon all deſcriptions of their fellow-ſubjects, and upon the poorer claſſes in particular, your Commons have deemed to be the firſt, and moſt urgent of their duties. The meaſures adopted for this purpoſe are thoſe which, they truſt, are beſt calculated to afford ſubſtantial and extenſive relief, and to provide for the neceſſary demands of the year. Much of their efficacy muſt, however, depend upon that temper, good ſenſe, and fortitude, which this country has diſplayed under the ſevereſt trials, and which were never more conſpicuous than at the preſent conjuncture.

"Theſe, Sire, the laſt proceedings of your Parliament, previous to the great æra now on the point of commencing, are the indication and reſult of that common intereſt, and fellow-feeling with the people, by which it has been actuated, and which are the ſafeguard of all that is moſt valuable in ſociety. To that æra your Commons look forward, with a confident expectation that the conſolidated wiſdom and authority of the Legiſlature of Great Britain and Ireland, under the auſpicious Government of your Majeſty, and of your illuſtrious Houſe, will diffuſe, throughout every part of the United Kingdom, the full benefits of that conſtitution which has been proved to be favourable, in an unexampled degree, to the enjoyment of civil liberty and public proſperity, and which cannot, therefore, fail to animate the zeal and determination of thoſe who may ſhare its bleſſings, to cheriſh and maintain it in their own times, and to tranſmit it, as the beſt inheritance, to their poſterity."

After his Majeſty had notified his perſonal aſſent thereto in the uſual way, the ſame was announced in the accuſtomed manner by the clerk, to 23 public and private bills, which waited the Royal approbation. Among theſe were the Exchequer bills bill—the population bill—the annual indemnity—the Grenada and St Vincent's relief—the Amſterdam free port—the bread regulation—the Weſt India army accounts—the Habeas Corpus ſuſpenſion—the navy and army reduction—the ſtale bread—the aliens regulation—Earl Barthuſt's eſtate—and Weltje's naturalization bills.

His Majeſty was then pleaſed to deliver the following moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I cannot cloſe this ſeſſion of Parliament without returning you my particular acknowledgments for the diſtinguiſhed induſtry and zeal with which you have applied yourſelves to the intereſting object, which, at the commencement of the ſeſſion, I moſt eſpecially recommended to your attention. It has been my earneſt wiſh that nothing ſhould be omitted, which could

could tend to relieve the preſſure occaſioned by the preſent dearth of proviſions, and to inſure a ſufficient ſupply, till the produce of the next harveſt can be brought into uſe.

" The diligence with which your inquiries have been conducted, has afforded you the beſt means of aſcertaining the true circumſtances of our preſent ſituation; and the extenſive meaſures which you have wiſely adopted in conſequence, for diminiſhing the conſumption of grain, and procuring an increaſed ſupply, will, I doubt not, be found productive of the moſt ſalutary effect.

" Much, however, muſt depend on the diſpoſition which will, I am confident, be manifeſted by all thoſe who have the means of carrying into execution my ſolemn recommendation and injunction, iſſued at your deſire, for the adoption of all practicable economy in the uſe of thoſe articles which are neceſſary to the ſubſiſtence of the poorer claſſes of my ſubjects.

" The time fixed for the commencement of the Union of Great Britain and Ireland, will neceſſarily terminate your proceedings on this important ſubject; but I am perſuaded that the conſideration of it will be reſumed with the ſame zeal and temper, on the firſt meeting of the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

" The early period which I have appointed for that meeting, will afford a ſpeedy opportunity of completing whatever you may have neceſſarily left unfiniſhed, and of conſidering what meaſures may tend farther to alleviate the preſſure on my people, or to prevent the danger of its renewal.

" *Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

" I thank you for the readineſs with which you granted the ſupplies neceſſary, under the preſent circumſtances, for the public ſervice.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" The detention of the property of my ſubjects in the ports of Ruſſia, contrary to the moſt ſolemn treaties, and the impriſonment of Britiſh ſailors in that country, have excited in me ſentiments, in which you and all my ſubjects will, I am ſure, participate.

" I have already taken ſuch ſteps as this occaſion indiſpenſably required; and it will afford me great ſatisfaction if they prove effectual; but if it ſhall be neceſſary to maintain, againſt any combination, the honour and independence of the Britiſh empire, and thoſe maritime rights and intereſts on which both our proſperity and our ſecurity muſt always depend, I entertain no doubt, either of the ſucceſs of thoſe means which, in ſuch an event, I ſhall be enabled to exert, or of the determination of my Parliament and my people, to afford me a ſupport proportioned to the importance of the intereſt which we have to maintain."

Then the *Lord Chancellor*, by his Majeſty's command, ſaid;

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" It is his Majeſty's command, that the proclamation, declaring his Majeſty's moſt gracious intention, that the Members of Parliament compoſing this Parliament ſhould be the Members of the Parliament of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the part of Great Britain, and that the ſaid Parliament ſhould be aſſembled on the 22d day of January next, be delivered in full Parliament and now read, which cloſes the preſent Seſſion."

His Majeſty then retired in the uſual form.—The Sword of State was borne by Earl Spencer, and the Cap of Maintenance by Lord Viſcount Hood.

SCARCITY OF PROVISIONS, &c.

The Editors think it only neceſſary to inſert the ſubſtance of the reports made by the Committee of the Houſe of Lords; as the report of the Commons' Committee was before them, and the moſt material circumſtances ingroſſed in their report.

FIRST REPORT *from the Select Committee of the Houſe of Lords, to whom it was referred to conſider ſo much of his Majeſty's ſpeech as relates to the dearth of proviſions.*

THE Lords Committee, to whom it was referred to conſider ſo much of his Majeſty's ſpeech, at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion, as relates to the high price of proviſions, and to whom has ſince been referred the conſideration of a meſſage from the Houſe of Commons, relative to the ſame ſubject;

Have

Have agreed to report to the Houſe, that, ſince their appointment, they have proceeded, with all poſſible diligence, to enquire into ſuch particulars as they judged might be moſt worthy of the attention and conſideration of the Houſe, with reſpect to the matter referred to them.

They have more particularly applied themſelves to aſcertain the actual ſtate of the kingdom, in reſpect to the productiveneſs of the late harveſt, and to the ſtock of grain which may be ſuppoſed to be now on hand; which enquiry they have purſued, by the examination of perſons beſt acquainted with the ſituation of different parts of the country in this reſpect; being ſatisfied that any attempt at more minute inveſtigation, or actual ſurvey, would be inconvenient in practice, and probably in its reſult very little ſatisfactory.

As this courſe of enquiry is by no means completed, the Lords Committee do not think it right for them to offer to the Houſe, any preciſe opinion, as to the probable amount of the deficiency, grounded on ſuch information as they have hitherto received.

But the Lords Committee do, by no means, think it adviſeable to delay any meaſures of immediate relief, for the purpoſe of previouſly completing the enquiry in which they are engaged.

Whatever judgment may ultimately be formed reſpecting the amount of the deficiency of the laſt harveſt, it is certain that the ſtock of old grain was almoſt entirely exhauſted at the beginning of the autumn, and that the produce of the preſent year was therefore begun to be conſumed almoſt as ſoon as it was harveſted, and, at leaſt, two or three months earlier than is uſual.

This view of the ſubject has, therefore, already ſufficiently convinced the Committee of the preſſing neceſſity, both of giving due encouragement to early importation, and of adopting all practicable economy in the conſumption of grain during the preſent year; and they have unanimouſly agreed to recommend to this Houſe, that, in addition to the bills which have already paſſed, or are now in the courſe of paſſing through the Houſe, for reſtraining the export, and encouraging the import of the different ſorts of grain, and for preventing their being applied to other purpoſes than thoſe of food, this Houſe ſhould alſo concur with the other Houſe in their propoſed addreſs to his Majeſty.

The Lords Committee truſt, that the proclamation, which his Majeſty is there requeſted to iſſue, may probably engage the ſerious attention of the various claſſes of their fellow ſubjects to this moſt important object, and may induce them to adopt ſuch detailed regulations, reſpecting the conſumption of their families in the different ſorts of grain, and other articles of proviſions, as may not merely produce a general reſolution to economize as much as poſſible in thoſe articles, but may alſo enſure the full execution of this laudable diſpoſition, by ſuch particular meaſures as may be moſt practicable for that purpoſe, in the different diſtricts of the kingdom.

With this view, the Lords Committee think it right here to add, that as the uſe of pure wheaten flour ought, in their judgment, to be wholly diſcontinued by all perſons, whoſe means and circumſtances enable them to have recourſe to other articles of ſubſiſtence; it appears to them extremely deſirable, that every practicable encouragement ſhould be given by Parliament, if neceſſary, and by the magiſtrates in the different diſtricts of the country, under the now exiſting laws, to the grinding wheaten flour (mixed in ſuch proportions as may be found moſt advantageous) with barley, oats, peaſe, or rye; and, although it is the intention of the Committee to purſue a more detailed enquiry into the whole of this part of the ſubject, they are induced to mention this point more particularly in the preſent inſtance, from their having been informed, that a miſapprehenſion has prevailed in ſome parts of the kingdom, reſpecting the preſent ſtate of the laws on this ſubject, and that it has not been univerſally underſtood by the millers, and other perſons engaged in theſe concerns, that the grinding mixed flour, compounded of any or all the different articles above enumerated, is not only legal where the article is openly ſold, as being ſo mixed, but is highly commendable in thoſe, who, at the preſent period, endeavour to introduce ſuch mixtures into more general conſumption.

SECOND REPORT *on the dearth of Provisions.*

Having stated, that the deficiency of the wheat crop of last harvest was about one fourth, (see p. 894.) it then proceeds as follows:—

That although the yield of the flour from grain harvested before the rains, has been, for the most part, abundant, yet, that great quantities of corn were damaged by the rains, and in consequence thereof, furnished a deficient quantity of flour; and that, on the other hand, the yield of grain from straw had been generally deficient. They have the satisfaction, however, of being able to inform your Lordships, that the crops of barley may, upon the whole, be considered as approaching nearer to an average crop, and the crop of oats as equal, on the whole, to an average; but it is necessary to state, that in many parts of the kingdom, these crops have also been much damaged by the rains; although in others they have been well harvested, and the flour from the barley of the present year so harvested, is stated to be of the finest quality ever remembered.

"The Committee have likewise the satisfaction to add, that the crops of pease are, in general, good; and that those of potatoes, although inferior in produce, by the acre, to the crop of former years; and although the quality of that root is less nutritious from its having sprouted in consequence of the rains succeeding the hot weather; yet, from the additional number of acres planted, the Lords Committee think themselves justifyed in stating the whole quantity produced not to be much less than the usual average; but they think it necessary to subjoin, that it has been found from the above cause, that the potatoes of this year are more liable to spoil in the keeping.

"The Committee think it proper to make some observations relating to Scotland in particular, and are happy to observe, the grain which is principally deficient in England, is not that which is most necessary for the support of the labouring classes in Scotland.

"The Committee, in summing up what they think it necessary to state concerning Scotland, are sorry to observe, taking the whole of the country, that the crops of hay and straw must be considered as considerably defective.

"The Lords Committee have been informed, with scarcely an exception, that the stock of old corn was very nearly exhausted at the period of the late harvest, and, instead of the usual stock in the possession of the farmers, millers, and bakers, at that time, which is almost universally stated to be from two to three months consumption, and even sometimes more, they have been invariably informed, that the stock of this year was not in any place more than the consumption of three weeks, and that many parts of the kingdom were, at that period, wholly supplied with foreign grain.

The report then proceeds to speak of the great increase of import of grain of late years, and concludes with recommending measures similar to those proposed by the Commons, and principally a rigid economy.

Means of Economizing Consumption.

Their Lordships state, that with a view to give all possible effect to his Majesty's proclamation, recommending economy, they have taken into consideration the different resources, or substitutes, to which recourse may be had on this occasion. The following are principally recommended.

Barley.—The testimonies of all the persons from the different counties, who have been examined on this point, are uniformly in favour of barley, as the most nourishing and cheapest article of food, whether as an entire substitute for the use of wheaten bread, or in mixtures with wheaten or other flour.

It is stated to your Committee, that, in a considerable part of Devonshire, little else is used among the poorer classes than bread made entirely of barley; that, in ordinary years, one eighth part of the consumption of the county of Dorset, is in barley, and that this year it has been used with wheat, in the proportion of one fourth: That, on the hills in Gloucestershire, it has been used with wheat, in the proportion of one half, and, in the vale part of the same county, in that of one third. That, in some parishes of Nottinghamshire, the subsistence of the poorer classes has been confined to barley alone; that, in many parts of Northamp-

Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire, and other of the midland counties, they use bread made entirely of barley; that the use of mixed bread, has become general in parts of Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire; that, in Lincolnshire, the poorer classes, who (within the memory of the person from whom this testimony was received) had exchanged the use of barley bread for wheaten, returned last year to barley bread; that, in Yorkshire and Lancashire, the use of it has been much extended; and that, in Scotland, a considerable quantity of barley meal was substituted for oats during the last season, and has given satisfaction.

The information thus received, of the great increase of the use of this grain, is the more satisfactory to the Committee, from the knowledge they had already acquired of the superior quality of the flour produced from it in the present year; and the increased demand appears to them to afford a sufficient reason for the high price of this article, notwithstanding the crop has been proportionably much more productive than that of wheat.

That an article now of such general use is in no degree prejudicial to health, it is hardly necessary to state. But, lest any doubt should be entertained on this subject, by those who have not been in the habit of seeing its effects, the Committee think it right to mention, that, on information respecting places where it has been used exclusively through the whole year, it appears in evidence, that the inhabitants have been at least as healthy as with the use of any other food; and the Committee are informed, that one of the best proportions in which it can be mixed with wheat, where it is not used alone, is one half barley to a like quantity of wheat.

Oats.—With respect to oats, the crop of which, in England, appears to have been equal to an average crop, the Committee find, that the consumption of this article, which is used almost universally in Scotland, and in some of the bordering counties of England, has also been considerably extended in Lancashire, and in other parts of the kingdom; and as no race of men is more hardy than that of the inhabitants of those counties where this article is the general food, the Committee think that it must be considered as a valuable substitute for wheat, in those parts of the kingdom where it is not yet brought into general use.

It must be ground in equal proportions with wheat or with barley; and either of these mixtures will, as the Committee are informed, make a palatable and nutritious bread.

Rye.—Rye is an article less generally consumed in this kingdom than either of the preceding grains; but it is used alone in bread, amongst the pitmen and other labourers in the counties of Durham and Northumberland. It is mixed with wheat in some parts of the north, and experiments have been successfully made by mixing it with other grain for bread.

Pease and Potatoes.—The Lords Committee also call the attention of your Lordships to the use of pease in various methods, particularly in soups, for the labouring classes, and in mixed breads; and also that of potatoes, which have, by rapid degrees, within the last twenty years, been introduced as a very general food among all descriptions of persons.

Fish.—On the first of these points, all they could have stated to the House has been anticipated by the second report of the Committee of the House of Commons, which has been communicated to your Lordships, and referred to this Committee. They highly approve the measures already taken on this subject, and if encouragement be given by parliament to the plan there detailed, and if the zeal of individuals, and of those with whom rests the management of the parishes, particularly in the metropolis, be directed to it, the Committee are sanguine in their expectation of its being productive of the most extensive advantages.

[The Committee also recommend rice, soup, &c. as substitutes, the various modes of preparing which have been already stated.]

Freedom of Circulation.

Your Committee feel themselves strongly called upon to point out the great importance of preserving the commerce and circulation of grain in the interior of this kingdom perfectly free and open, as the only method of preserving any degree of level through the different markets of the kingdom,

and

and as the moſt efficacious means of ſecuring to the conſumer bread at the cheapeſt rate.

It has clearly appeared to your Committee, by the evidence of the witneſſes examined, that all obſtructions to the purchaſe or removal of grain, and every event which created apprehenſions in the minds either of the farmers or the dealers in corn, as to the ſecurity and freedom of their trade, have uniformly tended to raiſe their price, and have, in many inſtances, proved highly injurious to the community at large, particularly by rendering difficult in one place, as ſtated to your Committee, the circulation of ſeed corn, and abſolutely, in ſome inſtances, preventing the baking of a ſufficient quantity of bread for the uſual conſumption.

As far as has appeared to your Committee (and they have not neglected to examine, extenſively, as to the exiſtence of the ſuppoſed combinations and fraudulent practices of unfair dealers), they have not been able to trace, in any one inſtance, any thing more than ſuch ſuſpicious and vague reports as uſually prevail in time of ſcarcity; and they are of opinion, that what have been repreſented as deep ſchemes and fraudulent practices to raiſe the market, have been only the common and uſual proceedings of dealers in all articles of commerce, where there is a great demand, and where great capitals and great activity are employed.

Your Committe do not take upon them to determine, that no abuſes have been in any inſtance committed by individuals; but in the trade at large, they have hitherto perceived no injurious ſyſtem to prevail; and they are confident the fulleſt and moſt ample protection ought to be afforded to all dealers in corn by the Legiſlature and by the Magiſtrates, not only from attention to that general principle of ſecurity and freedom of commerce which is conformable to the ſyſtem of our laws and government, but alſo becauſe perſons engaged in this branch of trade are highly uſeful, and even neceſſary for the due and regular ſupply of the markets, and may, therefore, be conſidered as rendering an important ſervice to the people at large.

The Committee ſtate that they are farther of opinion, that it may be expedient to examine the effects of the preſent laws, as well ſuch that effect importation and exportation, as thoſe which regulate the internal commerce of grain, to remove what has almoſt univerſally been ſtated to your Lordſhips Committee, as a very great and material conſequent inconvenience, viz. The difference of the meaſures for the ſale of corn throughout the kingdom, and to inveſtigate whether the ſale of corn by weight and meaſure combined, would not be more advantage, than by meaſure alone.

No I.

Abſtract of a Table, ſhewing the State of the Crops at the late Harveſt, and the Store of Corn in the ſeveral Counties of England, Wales, and Scotland.

From Appendix to the Second Report of the Lords Committee.

Bedfordſhire, 3-5ths, half, 3-5ths.
Berkſhire, 2-3ds, 3-4ths.
Buckinghamſhire, 2-3ds, 3-4ths, 5-9ths, 5-6ths, 2-3ds, 3-4ths.
Cambridgeſhire, 3 4ths, 2-3ds, 9-11ths.
Cheſhire, 3-4ths, 4-5ths.
Cornwall, 1-4th, above average
Cumberland, 14-15ths.
Derbyſhire, 3-4ths.
Devonſhire, 2-3ds, 3-4ths.
Dorſetſhire, 3-4ths.
Durham, 8-9ths.
Eſſex, 2-3ds, 4-5ths.
Glouceſterſhire, 2-3ds, 5-7ths.
Hampſhire, and iſle of Wight, 2-3ds, 4-5ths, 2-3ds, 5-6ths, 3-4ths, 9-10ths.
Herefordſhire, 2-3ds, half.
Hertfordſhire, 3-4ths, 2-3ds, 7-10ths.
Huntingdonſhire, 2-3ds.
Kent, 6-7ths, 7-10ths, 6-7ths.
Lancaſhire, 6-7ths, 10 11ths.
Leiceſterſhire, 3-4ths, 2-3ds, 5-8ths.
Lincolnſhire, 2-3ds, 5-8ths.
Middleſex, 1-3d.
Monmouthſhire, 2-3ds.
Norfolk, average, 2-3ds, average, 8-9ths.
Northamptonſhire, 2-3ds.
Northumberland, 2-3ds.
Nottinghamſhire, half, 3-4ths, 2-3ds.
Oxfordſhire, 2-3ds, 3-4ths.
Rutlandſhire, half, 3-8ths.
Shropſhire, 3-4ths, average, 3-4ths, 3-4ths.
Somerſetſhire, 3-4ths, half, 7-10ths.
Staffordſhire, 3-4ths, 2-3ds, 2-3ds.
Suffolk, 2-3ds, 3-4ths, 10-11ths.
Surrey, 3-4ths, 23 25ths.
Suſſex, average, 3-4ths.
Warwickſhire, 2-3ds, 3-5ths, 2-3ds.
Weſtmoreland, average, 8-9ths.
Wiltſhire, 3-4ths, 2-3ds, 8-12ths.

Worcestershire, 2-3ds, 3-5ths.
Yorkshire, 7-8ths, (under average) 3-4ths.
Denbighshire, 2-3ds, 5-6ths.
Glamorganshire, average.
Pembrokeshire, 3-4ths.

Angus, Perth, and Fife, 4-5ths, 2-3ds.
Argyleshire, Ayrshire, &c. under average, average.
Caithness and Rossshire, average, average.
Fortar and Kincardine, very defective, under average, 2-3ds.
Lothian, East, average.
Moray and Nairnshire, under average, 2-3ds.
Stirlingshire, 2-3ds.

No II.

RICE.—*Mode of Preparing it.*

(A) Mixed Bread of Rice, Wheaten Flour, and Bean Flour, made in Gloucester.—Ten pounds of Rice, ten of Bean Flour, fifty six pounds of Wheaten Flour, produce good wholesome Bread.

(B) Rice mixed with Wheaten Flour in Bread.—Where the Wheaten Flour is very good, and great attention paid to the mixture, one pound of boiled Rice and three pounds of Flour will produce seven pounds of Bread; but, in general, one fifth Rice is the best proportion.

The best mode of preparing it is as follows: Set the sponge with six pounds of Flour, and one third of a pint of well-settled Yeast, mixed with a pint of warm water; put it in a warm situation to ferment; then wash two pounds of Rice, and set it to boil in two gallons of Water; when it boils and thickens, pour in more water, to prevent the Rice from sticking together, and when it is perfectly tender, and fully saturated with the Water, without running together, strain it on a coarse sieve or cullender. The Rice will require about an hour and an half for the boiling; and when it is cooled to the temperature of new milk, which will be in about an hour and an half more, the sponge will be duly risen to be formed into Dough with it. Knead the whole then well, and work in by degrees a handful of Salt, and four pounds more of Flour. Leave the Dough to raise for two hours; it will then require about another pound of Flour to make it into four stiff Loaves; put them quickly into the oven, and bake them nearly three hours. The Bread will keep moist eight or ten days, and ought not to be eaten till two or three days old.

(C) Rice with Milk, used at the Foundling Hospital since 1795.—Soak the Rice over night in Water; bake twenty-four pounds of Rice with eighteen gallons of Milk, and six pounds of Treacle.

(D) Sweet Rice Pudding, which has been given to labourers in the County of Surrey.—Put a pound of Rice in five pints of cold Water, and boil it gently for two hours, by which time it will be of the consistency of thick paste; then add two pints of Skim'd-milk, and four ounces of Treacle, and boil the whole very gently for another hour; it will produce near nine pounds of sweet Rice pudding.

(E) A preparation of savoury Rice without Milk, used in Durham and in Oxfordshire.—Put one pound of Rice into three quarts of boiling Water; let it remain for twenty minutes, then skim the water, and add one ounce of Hog's Lard, and a little salt and All-spice, and let it simmer gently over the fire closely covered for an hour and quarter, when it will be fit for use. If it is to be kept, it should be set by in an earthen pan, covered with a wooden cover. It will produce rather more than eight pounds of savoury Rice. It it is not necessary to strain the Rice.

(F) A composition of Barley and Rice, producing more food than ten people can eat.—One pound of Rice, and one pound of Pot, or Scotch Barley; two gallons of Water, boiled for four hours over a slow fire, and kept constantly stirring; and before taking off the fire, add four ounces of Sugar, and sometimes an ounce of Salt.

(G) Substitute for Oatmeal Porridge, a little more than one third of the expence. Between eight and nine hundred persons have been fed with it for a week, and it has been found to answer.—One pound of Rice, one ditto Barley, one quarter of a pound of Treacle, one ounce of Salt, two English gallons of Water. The Rice and Barley to be boiled on a slow fire for four hours, the rest to be added for seasoning: the result will be about sixteen pounds of good Porridge.

(H)

(H) Boiled Rice Pudding, recommended by the ſociety for bettering the Condition of the Poor.—Boil a pound of Rice in a pudding bag, tied ſo looſe as to be capable of holding five times the quantity: it will produce five pounds of ſolid pudding. This is not given as the preferable way of pregaring Rice; but it ſerves to ſhew its increaſe by draſſing.

(I) Rice and Barley Porridge, by the ſame. --Put one pound of Rice and one pound of Scotch Barley into two gallons of Water, and boil them very gently for four hours over a ſlow fire; then add four ounces of Treacle and one ounce of Salt; and let the whole ſimmer for half an hour more. It will produce ſixteen pounds in weight. This is much uſed in Montroſe and in ſome other parts of Scotland, and has been greatly approved.

(K) Macaroni Rice, by the ſame.--- Put a pound of Rice into five points of cold Water, and boil it gently for two hours, by which time it will be of the conſiſtency of thick paſte; then add two points of ſkim'd-Milk, and two ounces of ſtrong Cheſhire Cheeſe, grated pretty fine, and a little Pepper and Salt, and boil the whole very gently for another hour. It will produce nearly nine pounds of Macaroni Rice.

No III.

INDIAN CORN.---*Modes in which it can be prepared.*

(A) To twelve buſhels of Indian Corn, ground into Meal, add a large proportion of Water, and boil it till it becomes very thick; then add three quarters of a pound of Sugar to ſeven pounds of the Meal. This quantity of Meal, with the Sugar or Moiaſſes, was more than twenty people could eat, and was much liked. The corn coſt ſix ſhillings a buſhel at Liverpool, each buſhel weighing fifty-three pounds: ſuppoſing ten pounds to be loſt by the grinding, that would reduce it to forty-three pounds for ſeventy-two pence; the Sugar coſt five-pence, which makes it one ſhilling and three-pence. Twenty people were fed under a penny a man. No other ſeaſoning was required than the Sugar boiled with the Meal.

(B) Homaney is prepared by removing the huſk and ſkin of the Indian Corn, which is generally done by a ſmall portion of the Lye of Wood Aſhes mixed with Water: it is then boiled frequently with Kidney beans; and when cooked, forms a kind of meſs like Haſty-pudding; it is frequently eaten with Milk, and ſometimes fried after it is cold, in which ſtate it is excellent.

EDINBURGH POOR BILL.

Subſtance of an Act for the better Relief of the Poor in the City of Edinburgh and Suburbs thereof, and certain Diſtricts adjoining thereto.

Whereas the preſent ſcarcity, and high price of all kind of proviſions, render it neceſſary, that immediate relief and aſſiſtance ſhould be given to great numbers of the city of Edinburgh, and the ſuburbs thereof, and diſtricts adjoining thereto:

And whereas doubts have ariſen whether the laws now in being are ſufficient to carry into complete execution the ſaid ſalutary purpoſe:

May it therefore pleaſe your Majeſty,

That it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, that the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates and Town Council of the ſaid city of Edinburgh, ordinary and extraordinary, for the time being, together with the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Mid-Lothian, the Lord Preſident of the Court of Seſſion, the Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, (here a number of public and private characters enumerated), ſhall be Truſtees and Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of carrying into execution this preſent act: and five of whom regularly aſſembled at their ſtated times and places of meeting, being hereby appointed to be a quorum.

And be it enacted, That the ſaid Truſtees and Commiſſioners above named, ſhall have power to raiſe and levy from the inhabitants of the ſaid city of Edinburgh, including the extended Royalty thereof, the Caſtle, and the part of Prince's Street over which the Royalty does not extend, together with the following ſuburbs and ſurrounding diſtricts, viz. Cannongate, &c. a ſum not exceeding ten thouſand pounds ſterling; and that by a ſtent or aſſeſſ-

ment

ment according to their eſtimation of the annual ſubſtance of ſuch inhabitants.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, that the inhabitants of the ſaid city and places aforeſaid, poſſeſſed of heritable eſtates ſituated in other pariſhes and diſtricts, ſhall be ſtented or aſſeſſed by the ſaid Truſtees and Commiſſioners according to the beſt of their judgment and diſcretion, in the ſame manner as other perſons, always giving deduction for any parochial aſſeſſment for the poor, which they pay in reſpect of their ſaid heritable eſtates.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, That no perſon ſhall be aſſeſſed in virtue of this act for or in reſpect of their annual ſubſtance, who have not been aſſeſſed by the Commiſſioners for carrying into execution the ſeveral acts of Parliament paſſed for raiſing a tax upon income.

And be it further enacted, that it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Truſtees and Commiſſioners, at their ſaid firſt or any adjourned General Meeting, to divide themſelves into Committees of not leſs than five, three of whom to be a quorum, who ſhall have powers to prepare a ſketch or ſcheme of the ſaid aſſeſſment upon ſuch diſtricts as ſhall be aſſigned to them by the General Meetings, which ſketches the ſaid Committees ſhall report to a General Meeting of the ſaid Truſtees and Commiſſioners, who ſhall have power, and are hereby ordered and required to reviſe, correct, and amend the ſame, according to the beſt of their diſcretion and judgment; and that from the ſchemes ſo amended, the ſaid Truſtees and Commiſſioners, in their General Meetings, ſhall make out a general rectified ſcheme of aſſeſſment, which ſhall be the rule for levying the ſaid ſum of ten thouſand pounds, upon the inhabitants of the ſaid city and places aforeſaid.

And be it enacted, that if any perſon aſſeſſed under the authority of this act, ſhall refuſe to pay their proportion of ſaid aſſeſſment laid upon him by the ſaid Truſtees and Commiſſioners, it ſhall be lawful for any two or more of the ſaid Truſtees and Commiſſioners, or of a quorum of them, to iſſue their warrant or warrants for levying the ſaid aſſeſſment, in the ſame manner as the rates for lighting the ſaid city are authorized to be levied and recovered, by an act made in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of his preſent Majeſty.

And whereas the College of Juſtice have agreed upon this occaſion to wave their privileges of exemption from poor rates, be it therefore enacted, that no perſon ſhall be exempted from the ſaid aſſeſſment by reaſon of any privileges whatever.

And be in enacted, That the Miniſters and Elders of the different pariſhes within the ſaid city and places aforeſaid, together with ſuch Aſſeſſors as they may find it neceſſary to aſſume, ſhall have power, and they are hereby authoriſed and directed to make up liſts of all the indigent perſons or families within their reſpective diſtricts, who ſhall appear to them to require relief during the enſuing year; which liſts they ſhall take up in ſuch manner, and according to ſuch forms as ſhall be furniſhed to them by the ſaid Truſtees and Commiſſioners, which liſts they ſhall report to the ſaid Truſtees and Commiſſioners; and the ſaid Miniſters and Elders, and their Aſſeſſors aforeſaid, ſhall have power from time to time to make additions to, or corrections and amendments of the ſaid liſts, which they ſhall in like manner report to the ſaid Truſtees and Commiſſioners; from which different liſts the ſaid Truſtees and Commiſſioners ſhall make out and enter in a book, one general liſt of the whole indigent perſons or families who are to receive relief under the authority of this act.

And be it enacted, That the ſaid Truſtees and Commiſſioners ſhall have power to appoint Committees, one or more, either from their own number or otherwiſe; which Committees ſhall have power to determine the quantity or kind of relief which ſhall be given to each individual or family on the ſaid liſt.

And be it further enacted, That the ſaid Committees ſhall keep regular books and accounts; which books and accounts ſhall be laid before the ſaid Truſtees and Commiſſioners once every month.

And whereas, in order to enable the ſaid committees to diſtribute relief in an equal and due proportion, it is abſolutely neceſſary, that they and the ſaid truſtees and commiſſioners ſhould know the nature and extent of the relief which any of the poor of the ſaid

city and places aforesaid, may receive from any other charitable fund; therefore be it enacted, That the said trustees and commissioners, or the committees named by them as aforesaid, shall have power to require from the treasurers, or other proper officer of every charitable institution, and from the ministers or treasurer of every church, chapel, meeting-house, or other place of worship, within the said city and places aforesaid, an authentic and certified copy of the names of the persons or families receiving relief from their respective funds, together with the nature and amount of the relief afforded to each person or family.

And be it further enacted, That this present act shall subsist and be in force from the day of passing thereof until the first day of January, which will be in the year 1802; and if, on the said first day of January 1802, there shall remain, in the hands of the said trustees or commissioners, any part of the said assessment unapplied to the purposes herein before specified, the said trustees and commissioners are hereby directed and required to pay over the same, to the treasurer of the Charity Work-house of Edinburgh, the treasurer of the Charity Work-house of Cannongate, and to the treasurer of the Charity Work-house of St Cuthbert's, according to such proportions as to the said trustees and commissioners shall appear proper.

And be it enacted, That, if any doubts or difficulties shall occur in the execution of this act, or if any person shall think himself, or herself, aggrieved by any assessment made under the authority of this act, and shall make complaint thereof to the said trustees or commissioners, within fourteen days after the notifying of any such assessment to the person concerned, the said trustees or commissioners are hereby directed and required to cause their clerk or secretary to lay a statement of the same, which shall be first communicated to the parties complaining, before the persons now acting as commercial commissioners, or as commissioners of appeal for the county and city of Edinburgh, under the several acts for charging duties upon income, whose orders and directions thereon, after hearing all the parties concerned, shall be final and conclusive to all intents and purposes, and against all persons whatsoever.

And be it enacted, That this act shall be deemed and taken to be a public act, and shall be judicially taken notice of as such, by all persons whomsoever without specially pleading the same.

PROCLAMATION ON THE UNION;

Declaring his Majesty's pleasure concerning the Royal Stile and Titles appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and its Dependencies, and also the Ensigns Armorial Flags, and Banners thereof.

GEORGE *R.*

Whereas by the first article of the articles of Union of Great Britain and Ireland, ratified and confirmed by two acts of Parliament, the one passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, and the other in the parliament of Ireland, and respectively entitled, "An act for the Union of Great Britain and Ireland," it was declared, That the said kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland should, upon this day, being the first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1801, for ever after be united into one kingdom, by the name of *The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland*; and that the royal style and titles appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the said united kingdom and its dependencies, and also the ensigns armorial, flags, and banners thereof, should be such as we, by our royal proclamation, under the Great Seal of the united kingdom, should appoint; we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to appoint and declare that our royal style and title shall henceforth be accepted, taken, and used, as the same are set forth in manner and form following: That is to say the same shall be expressed in the Latin tongue by these words:—"*GEORGIUS TERTIUS, Dei Gratia, Britanniarum Rex, Fidei Defensor:*" And in the English tongue by these words:—"GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of God, of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith." And that the arms or ensigns armorial of the said united

united kingdom ſhall be quarterly, firſt and fourth, England; ſecond, Scotland; third, Ireland: And it is our will and pleaſure, that there ſhould be borne therewith, on an eſcuetheon of pretence, the arms of our dominions in Germany enſigned with the electoral bonnet. And it is our will and pleaſure, that the ſtandard of the ſaid united kingdom ſhall be the ſame quartering as are herein-before declared to be the arms or enſigns armorial of the ſaid united kingdom, with the eſcutcheon of pretence thereon, herein before deſcribed: And that the union flag ſhall he azure, the croſſes-ſaltiers of St Andrew and St Patrick, quarterly per ſaltier counter changed argent and gules; the latter fimbriated of the ſecond; ſurmounted by the croſs of St George of the third, fimbriated as the ſaltier. And our will and pleaſure further is, that the ſtile and titles aforeſaid, and alſo the arms or enſigns armorial aforeſaid, ſhall be uſed henceforth, as far as conveniently may be, on all occaſions wherein our royal ſtile and titles or arms or enſigns armorial ought to be uſed. But, nevertheleſs, it is our will and pleaſure that all ſuch gold, ſilver, and copper coins as, on the day before this firſt day of January one thouſand eight hundred and one, were current and lawful monies of Great Britain, and all ſuch gold, ſilver, and copper monies as ſhall, on or after this day, be coined by our authority with the like impreſſions, until our will and pleaſure be otherwiſe declared, ſhall be deemed and taken to be current and lawful monies of the ſaid United Kingdom in Ireland; and all ſuch monies as ſhall have been coined for, and iſſued in any of the dominions of the ſaid United Kingdom, and declared by our proclamation to be current, and lawful money of ſuch dominions reſpectively, bearing our ſtile or title, or arms, or enſigns armorial, or any part or parts thereof, and all monies that ſhall hereafter be coined and iſſued according to ſuch proclamations, ſhall continue to be lawful and current money of ſuch dominions reſpectively, notwithſtanding ſuch change in our ſtile, titles, and arms, or armorial bearings reſpectively as aforeſaid, until our pleaſure ſhall be further declared thereupon. And all and every ſuch monies as aforeſaid ſhall be received and taken in payment in Great Britain and Ireland reſpectively, and in the dominions thereunto belonging, after the date of this our proclamation, in ſuch manner, and all of the like value and denomination as the ſame were received and taken before the date hereof. And it is our will and pleaſure, that the ſeveral dies and marks which have been uſed to denote the ſtamp duties, and all other ſtamps and marks and inſtruments, which, before the iſſuing of this our proclamation, ſhall have been in actual uſe for any public purpoſe, and in which our royal ſtile and titles, or our arms or enſigns armorial, or any part or parts thereof reſpectively, may be expreſſed, ſhall not, by reaſon of this our proclamation, or any thing therein contained, be changed or altered, until the ſame may be conveniently ſo changed or altered, or until our pleaſure ſhall be fully declared thereupon: But that all ſuch dies, ſtamps, marks, and inſtruments reſpectively, bearing our royal ſtile and titles, or arms or enſigns armorial, uſed before this firſt day of January one thouſand eight hundred and one, or any parts or part of ſuch ſtile, titles, or of ſuch arms or enſigns armorial, ſhall have the like force and effect as the ſame had before the ſaid firſt day of January.

Given at the Court at St James's, the firſt day of January one thouſand eight hundred and one, in the forty-firſt year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Cow-pox.

Before we conclude this volume, it is proper to notice, that the vaccine innoculation has continued to gain ground both here and in England. We believe no account of the practice in Edinburgh has been publiſhed, though we underſtand, that the caſes have been numerous, and for the moſt part ſucceſsful. We, with much ſatisfaction, inſert the following copy of a teſtimonial in favour of the vaccine innoculation, ſigned by thirty-ſix phyſicians and ſurgeons in London. "Many unfounded reports have been circulated, which have a tendency to prejudice the mind of the public againſt the inoculation of the cow-pox; we, the underſigned phyſicians and ſurgeons, think it our duty to declare our opinion—that

hoſe who have had the cow-pox are perfectly ſecure from the infection of the ſmall-pox, provided this infection has been previouſly communicated. We alſo declare, that the innoculated cow-pox is a much milder and ſafer diſeaſe than the inoculated ſmall-pox."

An inſtitution has alſo lately been founded at Paris, for the encouragement of the vaccine innoculation.

Erratum.—In copying the Life of Sir Ralph Abercromby, given p. 784, we fell into the ſame error with the author in calling Lord Abercromby the eldeſt ſon of the family; he was the youngeſt. It ſhould alſo have been mentioned that he was a Lord of Juſticiary. See our vol. 61. p. 3d.

A General Bill of all the Chriſtenings and Burials in London, from Dec. 10. 1799, to Dec. 9. 1800.

Chriſtened,		Buried,	
Males,	10112	Males,	11605
Females,	9064	Females,	11463
In all,	19,176	In all,	23,068

Whereof have died,

Under 2 years	6057	70 and 80	1459
Betw. 2 and 5	2553	80 and 90	655
5 and 10	848	90 & a 100	97
10 and 20	710	100 & 1	1
20 and 30	1582	100 and 4	2
30 and 40	2055	100 and 6	1
40 and 50	2308	100 and 7	1
50 and 60	2163	100 and 18	1
60 and 70	1973	100 and 20	2

Increaſed in the Burials this year, 4934.

A general Mortality Bill in Edinburgh, from Dec. 30. 1799, to Dec. 30. 1800.

	Buried.
Males	1066
Females	1083
Total	2149.

Whereof have died

Under 2 years old	694
Between 2 & 5	252
5 & 10	96
10 & 20	72
20 & 30	78
30 & 40	146
40 & 50	158
50 & 60	224
60 & 70	206
70 & 80	133
80 & 90	70
90 & 100	20

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 17. At Glaſgow, Hugh Bogle, Eſq of Kingſton, Jamaica to Miſs Agnes Bogle, daughter of the late Mr Michael Bogle, merchant in Glaſgow.

27. At Arbroath, the Rev. Andrew Ferguſſon, miniſter at Maryton, to Miſs Eliſabeth Bruce, daughter of the Rev. William Bruce, miniſter of the Epiſcopal congregation, Arbroath.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 16. Mrs Robertſon, Friars, a daughter.

DEATHS.

Dec. 8. At Campbeltown, Mr, John Campbell, ſen. merchant, in the 77thyear of his age.

17. The Rev. Mr John Maitland, in the 90th year of his age, much and juſtly regretted.

10. At St Andrew's, Mungo Law, Eſq; of Pitilloch.

20. At Glaſgow, in the 80th year of his age, Colonel James Lawrie, late Superintendant of his Majeſty's affairs at the Moſquito Shore, in America.

11. William Buchanan, Eſq; in the 85th year of his age.

17. Mr Alexander Moriſon, merchant.

13. At Aberdeen Mr William Copland, merchant and ſome time Dean of Guild of Aberdeen, in the 87th year of his age.

6. At Montroſe, the Rev. Mr Alexander Robertſon, miniſter of Coul, in the 39th year of his age, and 12th of his miniſtry.

11. At Kirkwall, Baillie John Weir, late one of the Magiſtrates of that burgh, at an advanced age.

12. At Forfar, ſuddenly, James Wyllie, Eſq; Commiſſary of Brechin, and writer in Forfar.

17. At Edinburgh Thomas Neil, wright, and precenter in the Old Church of Edinburgh, aged about 70 years. In the profeſſion of a precenter he has held the incumbency for full 40 years. He excelled in ſinging old humerous Scots ſongs, and that certainly was his forte.

22. At Harehope, George Gibſon, Eſq; of Brewlands.

--- At Glaſgow, the Rev. William Stewart, miniſter of Cumbernauld.

23. At Forres, Mr William Dunbar, clerk of that burgh.

24. Thomas Tod, Eſq; of Drygrange, writer to the ſignet.